The Huntingdon Journal.

VOL. 48. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1873. NO. 5.

The Muses' Bower.

By-and-By.

There's a little mischief-maker
That is stealing half our bliss,
Sketching pictures in a dreamland
That are never seen in this;
Dashing from our lips the pleasure
Of the present, while we sigh,
You may know this mischief maker,
For his name is "By-and-By."

He is sitting by our hearthstone,
With his sly, bewitching glance,
Whispering of the coming morrow
As the social hours advance:
Loitering 'mid our calm reflections,
Hiding forms of beauty nigh—
He's a smooth deceitful fellow,
This enchanter, "By-and-By."

You may know him by his winching,
By his careless sportive air;
By his sly, obtrusive presence,
That is straying everywhere;
By the trophies that he gathers
Where his sombre victims lie;
For a bold, determined fellow
Is this conqueror, "By-and-By."

When the calls of duty haunt us.
And the present seems to be
All the time that ever mortals
Snatch from dark eternity,
Then a fairy hand seems painting,
Pictures on a distant sky;
For a cunning little artist
Is the fairy, "By-and-By."

"By-and-By" the wind is singing;
"By-and-By" the heart replies;
But the Phantom just before us,
Ere we grasp it, ever flies.
List not to the idle charmer,
Scorn the very specious lie;
Only in the fancy liveth
This deceiver, "By-and-By."

Subscribe for the JOURNAL now, and do not wait for "By-and-By." It is only two dollars a year.

The Story-Teller.

A Lesson for Life.

"MY fan and gloves, Bell! Quick! Mr. Crompton is awaiting, and I wish to get away before Harry comes."

And Laura Grantham took a parting glance at herself in the pier glass, as she turned impatiently toward her cousin, who was assisting her in dressing.

Her eyes glowed with feverish brightness, and her manner was excited and nervous.

"But, Laura dear, I wish you would take my advice, even now, and stay at home. You know Harry does not like Mr. Crompton, and your going out with him may be the cause of a serious quarrel."

"Not another word, Bell. I am decided. I am not married yet, and even if I were, my husband should not dictate to me. He has not been here for three days past, nor sent an excuse, even. I will show him that I can be as independent as he."

"He may be ill, Laura. You know him well enough to be sure that he has some good reason for not calling."

"Let him make it appear, then. If he comes, tell him I have gone to the Opera with Mr. Crompton."

And she swept from the room, down the broad stairs, into the parlor, where her expected escort was awaiting her.

As she entered, she started on seeing another besides the one she had expected to meet—a tall handsome young man, who stood by one of the heavily curtained windows, nervously drumming upon the pane. His face was pale and grave, but his eyes brightened as she came into the room, and he stepped forward, with outstretched hand, which she carelessly took and dropped.

"You will excuse me for making you wait so long, Mr. Crompton. I fear we shall be late."

Then turning to her affianced lover, for it was no other—she said coldly:

"I am sorry to be deprived of your company, Mr. Masterson, but I have an engagement with Mr. Crompton. You can certainly amuse yourself as well this evening as you did the last, or the one before. Good evening!"

And putting her hand upon the arm of her escort, without another word or look, left the room.

Harry Masterson stood fixed to the spot, till he heard the door close and the carriage wheels rumbling upon the pavement.

"And this is the woman who is—who was to have been my wife!" he exclaimed, bitterly—"whom I believe in so thoroughly and utterly! When we parted, a week ago, in this very room, I believed there was no power on earth that could destroy our faith and trust in each other, and now I find her on intimate terms with the man I hate most in the world, and treating me as if I were a stranger, instead of her betrothed husband. I will know the meaning of this!"

Meanwhile, Laura was being whirled rapidly through the crowded streets seated by the man she cared least for in this world. She was in a bitter mood, and though Mr. Crompton exerted his powers of conversation to the utmost, she was silent, or answered his questions in monosyllables.

Her thoughts were busy with the one she had just left, and by whom she was bound by every tie than that of marriage. She remembered, with a pang, his devotion, his self-forgetfulness, when her comfort or pleasure was in question, and the thousand ways in which his affection for her had been manifested. She thought of him standing there as she had left him, alone in the room where their vows were first pledged, and where they had built so many happy plans for the future. She remembered the stinging words she had uttered, and would have given worlds to have recalled them; but it was too late. She felt that, though they might be forgiven, they could never be forgotten—that whatever might be the result, that night would lie like a black shadow across her life.

Could she have known that, for the last three days, Harry Masterson had been watching by the bedside of a dying sister, and that a note of explanation was at that very moment lying where it had lain for many hours, unseen and unopened, under the litter of her dressing table, a deeper bitterness would have taken possession of her soul.

She sat through the performance like one in a trance. The sweet notes of the prima donna fell upon her ears unheeded, and the more than polite attentions of Mr. Crompton were hardly noticed. She was learning the lesson she had been so anxious to teach.

"We shall meet again," she whispered to herself, "and he will forgive me. He may not come to-morrow, nor the next day, nor the next; but he will come. We shall meet again."

How many have hugged the same comfort, "we shall meet again," to their souls, and how many times that meeting has never come.

That night Laura Grantham did not sleep. She loved Harry Masterson with all the strength of which her soul was capable, and she felt that in very wantonness she had struck a blow at his heart which might kill forever the affection so lately existing there. She would have given worlds could she have recalled her words and deeds of that evening. The more she reflected upon them, the more inexcusable they seemed; and as she turned upon her sleepless pillow, she shed tears of bitter regret and self-reproach.

The next day passed, and the next, but Harry Masterson did not come, nor did he send any message. Vainly the long day through did Laura watch for his coming, with a heart that grew heavier as the hours went by.

On the evening of the third day a summons brought her from her room to the parlor. Her eyes were red from weeping, but she bathed them hurriedly, and arranged her disordered hair with trembling hands.

"At last!" she said to herself, "at last! He shall forgive me. It was only a little quarrel. He must forget it."

She opened the door. Seated carelessly, in an easy chair by the grate, was, not Harry, but Mr. Crompton, who arose to meet her as she entered.

"You are looking ill, Miss Grantham," he said.

"I have not been well for several days," she answered, keeping back the tears with a strong effort. The disappointment was a bitter one.

"I met Mr. Masterson this afternoon, with a lady upon his arm," continued Mr. Crompton. "I fear, Miss Grantham, you have been cruel. We poor fellows are always the victims of your sex."

A sharp pang of jealousy, not unmingled with self reproach, entered Laura's heart.

"Mr. Masterson is nothing to me," she said coldly. "If he chooses to call himself a victim, or you to consider him one, I have no objection to urge."

It was evident that the subject was not a pleasant one, and Mr. Crompton felt that he had gone too far. In vain he strove to retrieve his ground, and after a few minutes' forced conversation, rose to take his leave. At that moment the door opened, and Harry Masterson was announced.

The face of Laura Grantham, a moment before so pale, reddened to the temples. Mingled shame, pride and mortification filled her heart. She felt that the presence of Mr. Crompton, at that moment, made the barrier betwixt herself and her lover more difficult to pass. She had longed to meet Harry alone, but he had found her with the man he had hated as his rival. She felt angry with herself, and angry that Harry should have come so inopportunely.

As Mr. Crompton passed out of the door, Harry advanced. He was dressed in black, and his face was very pale.

"Laura—Miss Grantham—why do I find that man always here?" he asked.

"I am not aware that you have any right to dictate my choice of friends, she answered hotly.

Harry bowed, but with an effort choked down the answer that rose to his lips. At last, after a pause, he said:

"I have no desire to recriminate. My heart is too sore for that. What we have been to each other I need not recall. Once you were dearer to me than life itself. But one short week ago, I believed there was no power short of death that would sunder the tie between us. I have learned better. You have awakened me from a dream, which I thought realized. Oh, Laura! could you not have chosen another time to strike the blow? Now, of all times, I need sympathy and comfort, and it is denied me."

Laura longed to throw herself into his arms, but pride forbid.

"You speak as if the blame were wholly mine," she answered. "Have I nothing to complain of?"

"I do not complain," said Harry. "I do not blame. You have told me I have no right."

"Have you not slighted me?" she continued. "Have you not spent your evenings in the company of others, when I sat expecting you, without even a word of apology?"

"Laura," interrupted Harry, hastily, "can you reproach me for that? I sent you a message. Remember where those evenings, and days even, were spent."

He glanced at his black clothing as he spoke, but Laura's eyes did not follow his.

"That does not matter. You have a right to choose your company. I do not ask to know who it is, or where you seek it. It does not concern me.

She spoke bitterly and defiantly.

"You teach me my duty," said Harry. "I came to-day hoping that our misunderstanding was one which could be explained, and that we might again be to each other what we were before. Your words show me how impossible that is. God forgive you, Laura—you have shadowed my whole life. We may never meet again, but you will some time know how I have loved you."

The door closed and he was gone!

For an hour Laura sat as if in a stupor. She repeated his last words over and over without seeming to feel or understand them. Then, in the silence of her room, her pent-up feelings burst forth, and with aching heart and feverish lips, she bewailed the foolish pride that had lost her the one great treasure of her life.

The next day Mr. Crompton called, and the next, but she would not leave her room. On the third day, when his barouche stopped at the door, and his card was sent up, with a respectful invitation to join a party of friends, for a turn in the park, she hesitated.

"I shall die here!" she said to herself. "Harry will never visit this house again, and if I go into company I may meet him. If it were only any one else but Mr. Crompton!"

And she sent down word that the invitation was accepted.

"We have only a few squares to go to join the rest of the party," sain Mr. Crompton, as he handed her into the carriage and took the reins.

The horses were of high mettle and sprang immediately forward as the servant let go his hold of the bit, nearly tearing the reins from Mr. Crompton's grasp.

With an exclamation of anger he struck them a heavy blow with the whip. In spite of his endeavors they broke into a run, and dashed with fearful rapidity toward Broadway. Vainly he tried to turn their course into one of the side streets. Vainly did the by-standers attempt to stop them by shouts and cries. On they plunged and there seemed to be no possible means of escape from death for the occupants of the carriage, when a man sprang suddenly from the excited crowd, and, with a desperate grasp caught the nearest horse by the head.

The affrighted animal reared wildly and then dashed forward again, dragging the rescuer beneath their feet. The next moment there was a wild cry, a crash, and the crowd rushed into the street. The horses had fallen. Mr. Crompton had been thrown from the carriage, but Laura, who had clung to her seat, sat with tightly closed lips and a face like marble.

The horses were rapidly disengaged from the carriage and a bleeding form was carefully raised from under their feet and borne to the nearest physician's. As Mr. Crompton caught sight of it he shuddered.

"Don't let *her* see it, for God's sake!" he whispered.

She had seen it. Even in her terror she had felt who it was that strived to save her.

"I must go to him," she said, as they lifted her from the carriage.

Nothing would dissuade her, and they led her in, amid the wondering and pitying looks of the crowd, which could only guess at the secret of her grief.

Stretched upon a sofa in dreadful whiteness, crushed, mangled and bloody, lay all that was mortal of Harry Masterson. There was a smell of camphor in the room, and the doctor, who had been kneeling over the body, rose and gravely shook his head when she entered.

"There is no hope," he said. "his heart has stopped beating."

Laura yearned to fling herself upon the corpse, and pour into the dead ears the words she had refused the living; but cold and curious eyes were upon her, and she shut up within her heart the feelings that strove for utterance,

"I knew him," said an elderly gentleman who was among the by-standers. "He was a noble fellow. Hardly a week ago he buried his only sister, and besides that he has lately had some trouble which made him careless of life."

The words fell upon Laura's heart with crushing weight. In them she read the true story of that neglect with which she had so cruelly charged him, who was now past answering. She had left home with a breaking heart—now it was broken!

When she again crossed the threshhold of her home it was to bid the world a farewell for many months. A weary illness followed. The leaves faded, withered and fell. Winter came and went, and the balmy airs of spring crept in at the open windows of her chamber, bringing life and strength. Then the color came back slowly to her cheek, and the light to her eyes—a strange wondering light—not the old light of intelligence; that had gone out forever.

Reading for the Million.

Gov. Hartranft's Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, and Fellow Citizens:—Permit me, through you, to tender my heartfelt thanks to the people of this Commonwealth for their partiality in selecting me as their Chief Magistrate.

In obedience to law I have appeared before you to pledge my fidelity to the Constitution. Its obligations and the responsibilities it imposes are, I hope, fully realized. In the administration of public affairs, it is my earnest prayer that I may be guided by Divine wisdom, and that all my actions may reflect the people's will.

My predecessor presented, in his annual message, his recommendations, and much valuable information, so fully and so well, that it appears unnecessary to enter into details. My views are in accord with the general policy of the State administration for the past few years, although I believe some changes might be for the public good, and to these I shall briefly allude. Having been closely connected with the finances of the State since 1866, I speak knowingly when I say that the revenues have been faithfully collected; extravagant appropriations have been avoided; taxation has been equalized by the repeal of the most burdensome taxes; and, by strict economy and good management, the public debt has been largely reduced. The policy of paying off the entire indebtedness of the State is, I believe, fully indorsed by the tax-payers, and it shall be my aim to adhere to that policy. The public debt, however, decreasing while the revenues are increasing, it occurs to me that a further reduction of the latter should be made during the current session of the Legislature. The increase in the value of our real estate and the products of our manufactories, the steady development of our resources, and the expansion of our railway system, are rapidly enriching our people. If we measure the aggregate of our wealth and its growth upon the basis of the late census, we can readily understand how a lighter tax imposed upon the present taxed property will meet all our necessities in the future, provide an ample fund for the liquidation of our debt, and give a decided impulse to the useful enterprises thus relieved. I sincerely trust, however, that in any attempt to lessen the burdens of taxation, the Legislature will exercise a wise discretion and properly discriminate in favor of our industrial interests.

In every part of this Commonwealth are found rich deposits of minerals. To make them available and productive should be our earnest aim, and shall receive a large share of my attention. It can alone be done by the intelligent employment of labor and capital. This is an object of immense interest, and can best be subserved by first providing the highest possible knowledge of the character and location of the most valuable minerals. Labor can be made inviting, by making it remunerative. Its profits must depend largely upon the measure of protection accorded by Congress to our home industries, a question which may safely be committed to our Representatives in the National Legislature.

Capital is the water for the wheel, and should be abundant, and the rates of interest should be easy for active and wholesome enterprise, and whatever legislation will best serve this end should receive general support. Money will always seek the highest rates, the security being the same, and for that reason it now gravitates to neighboring States, where the legal rates are higher than our own. If we cannot remove our restrictions and make money as free as any other commodity, at least, let us permit the same rate as allowed by other States and thereby retain it within our borders.

It will be my pleasure, as it is my duty, to have a watchful care over the school system of our State. No part of our governmental policy should command the employment of more wisdom than that which is to promote the instruction of our youth. It is a source of pride and satisfaction that our people contribute so freely to an object so worthy as our schools, and the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools must convince every reader of the happy results accruing from the judicious management of our educational system. But while the doors of our schools are opened wide to every one, it is sad to think that there are 75,000 children in the State, who do not, whether prevented by the necessities of their parents, or otherwise, attend and receive the blessed privileges of these schools. This is a matter of grave import, and exacts of us all, people and Legislature alike, earnest and thoughtful consideration.

In this connection, let me say a word in regard to a subject that has often engaged my thoughts, and to which I invoke the attention of our law makers. No part of our system of education has secured so universal commendation as that which is embraced in the circle of instruction of those who were made orphans by the casualties of war. The helpless condition of these little ones touchingly appealed to the hearts of our people, and the response was the establishment of the orphans' schools that are now the pride of our State. But in rescuing these children from destitution and providing for their education until they have attained the age of sixteen years, have we filled the measure of our duty to them?

Thrown out into the world to do battle with life's trials at an age particularly dangerous to youth, does not common humanity require that the State should maintain its guardianship of these children until their habits are somewhat settled, and they have acquired the ability to earn their own livehood? The establishment of industrial schools wherein useful trades may be taught, seems to promise the easiest and best solution of this problem.

It is highly important that in times of insurrection and riot there should be at command a good and efficient force of militia to assist the civil power to protect property and maintain its authority. To create such a force it seems absolutely necessary that the State must extend its aid in a more substantial way to those who enlist in her service. The fines for the non-performance of militia duty are obnoxious to many of our best citizens, and yield at best but a slender revenue, and that, too, on a wrong basis, for property and not the individual should be taxed. The military should be well distributed throughout the State, and the number of companies limited, and within the limit, to make them efficient, every company accepted, when found to be up to the proper standard of number, drill and discipline, should receive directly from the public treasury at least $500 per annum.

INSURANCE.

The fire and life insurance companies are making an effort to secure uniform legislation in all the States, and the States having a large home interest in insurance, have been the first to adopt that principle. To impose heavy fees and taxes upon insurance companies incorporated in other States, and doing business in this, reacts upon the home companies, by reason of the reciprocal laws of those States. If it is deemed desirable to protect and foster the home insurance interest, already too long neglected, let uniform laws be enacted. To me, it seems this interest is of sufficient importance to warrant the temporary loss of a portion of the revenue now received from foreign companies. The revenues from own companies will increase by reason of their enlarged business, and we will thus be compensated for such temporary loss.

CENTENNIAL.

The necessity for immediate action on the part of our people to insure the success of the Centennial exhibition must be realized by every thinking man. Its failure will be to our lasting shame—its success must redound to the honor and permanent benefit of the Commonwealth. Located in our metropolis which is fast moving to the front of the manufacturing cities of the world, affording an opportunity to display the products and resources of our State, and opening to foreigners new channels of information as to our character and enterprises, it certainly is the imperative duty of every citizen who loves his State to lend his countenance and support to this great exhibition. The dignity and good name of the Commonwealth are at stake. Let us not forfeit these by a lack of public spirit, or by mistaken economy. Any proper plan the Legislature may see fit to adopt to aid the National undertaking shall receive the hearty concurrence of the executive.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

The subject of constitutional reform is now occupying a large share of public attention. Opinions are various as to its propriety or necessity as the views of men are conservative or progressive. There is now, however, in session in Philadelphia a convention of respectable and honorable gentlemen, fresh from the people and authorized by them to revise the constitution. To these gentlemen we confidently refer these questions of constitutional reform in the belief that out of their combined integrity and wisdom will spring such measures as will best conduce to our safety, happiness and prosperity.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

There is one paramount and growing evil, however, to which, by my oath as your Executive, and my sense of duty as a citizen, I am constrained to ask your serious attention. I allude to special legislation or the abuse of legislative power, to farther particular local and private ends to the exclusion of public business. I cannot condemn this evil in language too strong, and it seems but the part of common sense, that some positive restriction be put upon legislation that will confine it to the public objects and make its enactments uniform and general.

PARDONING POWER.

There is another subject to which I may be permitted to advert, because it concerns one of my most important functions. I refer to the pardoning power. The exercise of this power rests exclusively within the discretion and conscience of the Executive; and when we consider the importunities of the friends of a condemned man, and their natural inclination to use every influence to obtain a pardon, it must be conceded that this power is a trying and dangerous one with which to invest any individual. Any provision that would relieve the conscience and divide the responsibility of the exercise of this power, must surely commend itself to the good sense of our people.

SINKING FUND.

There is a popular demand, too, that the Sinking Fund, containing bonds that represent the proceeds of the sale of public works, and which are applicable alone to the payment of the public debt, shall be kept sacred to the purpose to which it was dedicated, and that the safeguards of this fund shall be made so strong as to protect it from every encroachment, however ingeniously planned or powerfully supported. To this demand the Constitutional Convention will doubtless respond, and for myself, I may be permitted to say, that no legislation impairing the security of this fund, or changing its character, can ever receive my sanction.

In view of the prospect that the Legislature will, after this session, be divested of its power to legislate for special objects, a popular apprehension is prevailing that interested parties will push their schemes at this juncture and make extraordinary efforts to control legislation. I deem it my duty to impress upon the Legislature the necessity of examining with more than ordinary care every measure submitted for their consideration.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Too much praise cannot be recorded to the honorable and humane gentlemen who constitute the Board of Public Charities for their valuable services, gratuitously bestowed, in supervising the manifold and important public trusts the State has confided to their care. I take great pleasure in inviting the attention of the Legislature to the suggestions and work of this excellent board, and shall unite in any plan that will help these gentlemen to accomplish their beneficient designs.

We have great cause for thankfulness, my fellow-citizens, when we contemplate the happy and prosperous condition of our country. Recuperating rapidly from the ravages and waste of our great civil war, she is moving forward to a new era of progress and development. And in this march to a higher destiny in which all the States are united, Pennsylvania should have a place in the van, a position to which she is entitled by the intelligence and character of her citizens, the magnitude of her resources, the extent of her industrial interests, and the grand record of her patriotism. To maintain this position for our proud old Commonwealth, will be the constant endeavor of your Executive, and to strengthen his arm and enlarge his understanding, he asks the support and counsel of all good citizens, and humbly implores the aid and guidance of Him who is the Supreme Ruler.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Truth—Liar's purgatory.

Cold muffins—Ragamuffins.

A water pitcher—A fire engine.

A woman's fitness comes by fits.

Keep the mind on a healthy trot.

Time is a ship which never anchors.

The fear of ill exceeds the ill we fear.

Were man but content, he were perfect.

Scorn at first makes after love the more.

The world is still deceived by ornament.

An imaginary quantity—A lady's age.

Happiness is always a home-made article.

A melodious attendant—A page of music.

Persons given to abstraction—Pickpockets.

Firm language—Conversation between partners.

Something that doesn't mind pinching—Snuff.

Prayer is a rope that rings a bell in heaven.

Vested interest—Money in the waistcoat pocket.

That grief is most sincere which shuns observation.

To talk without thinking is to shoot without aiming.

A good rule—Back your friends, and face your enemies.

A liar is tolerated when he tells what we wish to believe.

The want of leisure is often only the want of inclination.

Nothing but may be better, and every better might be best.

Bigotry murders religion to frighten fools with her ghost.

Idleness is weariness, and the straight road leading to ennui.

In every art the most difficult thing to preserve is natural grace.

A man who was never troubled with his mother-in-law—Adam.

The soft dews of tears water and ripen the blossom of repentance.

He who is not loved, is alone everywhere, and with every one.

To-morrow is the day on which idle men work and fools reform.

The light of duty, when fully clear, casts no shadow of hesitation.

People seldom learn economy, till they have little left to exercise it on.

Those who are honest, "as the best policy," are half-way to being rogues.

Like a great many thieves, "Time steals on," and cannot be arrested.

Hold the gifts of Fortune so as to be ever ready to yield them back to her.

Girls don't give the mitten now, because—they don't know how to knit.

Time advances like the slowest tide, but retreats like the swiftest current.

Moss—the beard of time which ripens on the stern old rocks and aged trees.

What is fame but one loud, spontaneous blast from a myriad penny trumpet?

A duelist vindicates his pretensions to live like a gentleman by dying like a dog.

The grave, the solemn chamber of initiation into the great secret of eternity.

Some young ladies must be given to dreamy speculations, they build such castles in the (h)air.

THE ruin of most men dates from some vacant hour. Occupation is the armor of the soul. There is a satirical poem in which the devil is represented as fishing for men, and fitting his bait to taste and business of his prey; but the idler, he said gave him no trouble, he bit the naked hook.

Simkins, having wedded and settled down, accumulated a slight scar over his eyebrow, the cause of which it is unnecessary to state, but an inquisitive acquaintance asked him whether it was a mark of the chicken-pox. "Worse than that," replied Simkins. "It's a mark of the henpeck."

"Be cheerful," says the man who is easy in his circumstances, missing no loved face at the table, nor by the hearth. But does he ever consider how hard it may be to be cheerful when the heart aches, and the cupboard is empty, and there are little fresh graves in the church-yard, and friends are few and indifferent, and even God, for the time being, seems to have forgotten us, so desolate is our lot? How difficult for one man to understand another in such different circumstances! How easy to say "Be Cheerful!" How hard he would find it to practice, were he stripped of all life's brightness!

Not to be Fooled.

In Philadelphia there lives a doctor so lean and attenuated that the sobriquet of "Old Bones" is far from being a misnomer.

This doctor has a student, and that student is trying his best to become a doctor. He attends to the office while the doctor attends to the out-door patients. Among other fixtures of the office is a weird skeleton, so hung and adjusted that it will walk out of a cupboard where it is kept; and by manipulating it rightly, it can be made to go through several grotesque antics.

One day while the student sat pouring over some medical work, the street door opened and a youthful peddler, with a basket of knicknacks, presented himself. When told that nothing in his line was wanted, the little rascal began to "talk back" in a most impudent manner, and was finally ordered to leave the office.

This he refused to do; thinking to scare him, the student pulled a string, and open flew the door where the skeleton was hidden, and that emblem of death sprang out at the boy, who, frightened half out of his wits, dropped his basket and scampered out of the office, taking up a position on the opposite side of the street to await further events.

Just then the doctor, "Old Bones," came into his study, and learning the cause of the uproar, he went to the door and motioned the boy to come and get his wares. "No you don't," he called out, "I know you, if you have got your clothes on."

A Quaker Printer's Proverbs.

Never send thou an article for publication without giving the editor thy name, for thy name oftentimes secures publication to worthless articles.

Thou shouldst not rap at the door of a printing office, for he that answereth the rap sneereth in his sleeves, and loseth time.

Neither do thou loaf about, ask questions, or knock down type, or the boys will love thee like they do shade trees—when thou leaveth.

Thou shouldst never read the copy on the printer's case, or the sharp or hooked container thereof, or he may knock thee down.

Never inquire thou of the editor for the news, for behold it is his business at the appointed time to give it to thee without asking.

It is not right that thou shouldst ask him who is the author of an article, for it is his duty to keep such things unto himself.

When thou dost enter his office, take heed unto thyself that thou dost not look at what may be laying open and concerneth thee not, for that is not meet in the sight of good breeding.

Neither examine the proof-sheet, for it is not ready to meet thine eye, that thou mayest understand.

Prefer thine own town paper to any other, and subscribe for it immediately.

Pay for it in advance, and it shall be well with thee and thine.

Labor Conquers all Things.

It is a well-established truth that labor conquers all things Everything that we do has to have a certain amount of labor expended on it to bring it to a state of perfection. However difficult it may appear, however impossible it may seem to be, remember if you attack it with energy, and labor with all your might, your labors will be crowned with success. Inventive man, by the aid and application of labor, wins for himself a name that will always be honored, respected and remembered by his fellow-citizens. It has been truly said that no excellence is obtained without labor. Few persons conversant with the world have failed to discover that in the race of life, men of moderate means and attainments frequently outstrip competitors endowed equally with the smiles of fortune and the gifts of genius. Difference of talent will not solve it, for that difference is often found in favor of the disappointed candidate. How often do we see issuing from the walls of the same college, nay, sometimes from the bosom of the same family, two young men, one of whom shall be admitted to genius of a high order, the other scarcely above mediocrity; yet you may see the one sinking and perishing in poverty, obscurity and wretchedness, while, on the other hand, you shall observe the latter toiling up the hill of life, gaining steadfast footing at every step, and mounting at last to distinction, an ornament to society and a blessing to his country.

No Time for Swearing.

"Catch me using a profane word in the presence of ladies," said a talkative stripling with a shade of down on his upper lip. "There's a time for all things."

No sir, there isn't a time for all things. No law, human or divine, ever set apart a time for swearing. A profane expression is a sin and an abomination, utter it where you will. As for ladies, yes, I'll grant you it is well to be and act our best in their presence. We cannot be too true, too pure, too honorable, if we want to stand upright before a good woman or a good girl—yes, while I'm about it, I'll add nor before a little mite of a girl baby, with her soul fresh from heaven. I know only of one other before whom we ought to be just as particular, if not more so. When he is not around, my boys, you can safely do just about as you please. But when you are in his presence—and to my thinking we are all there, or thereabouts, pretty much all the time—have a care! Don't offend the deepest love, the whitest purity, the grandest honor of all.—*Uncle Tim.*

THEY tell a story about a man who put the saddle hind-part foremost upon his horse, while in a condition of dizziness superinduced by firewater. Just as he was about to mount, a German friend came up and told him to hold on a minute, because the saddle was on wrong and wanted refixing. The horseman gazed for a moment at the intruder, as if in deep thought, and then said:

"You let that saddle alone. How in the thunder do you know which way I am going?"

And the gentleman from Germany passed on.

BE patient with men who make mistakes. The best men step aside without meaning to. A kind, strong word then is the help and blessing that they need. As long as the deliberate choices are not turned downward toward the evil, and the motive is not colored with a bad purpose, the man is essentially on the good ground of hope, and is open to the dew and light of love. Help that man.

Educational.

Education, and the Science and Art of Teaching.--No. 4.

The possession of any gift or talent, involves obligation. Heavy, indeed, then, is the burden under which those rest to whom is entrusted the power for good or for evil which lies in a trained intellect. It is man's highest attainment. Its influences are circumscribed neither by time nor country. Its use can only be legitimate when made subservient to the honor of its divine Giver, and promotive of the good of mankind. More credit and distinction will flow from the manner in which so sacred a trust is used, than from the mere possession of it. In nothing should we so study the example of our blessed Lord, as in determining the purpose of our lives, and the grand objects to which we consecrate our powers. To do good is the only true end of our being, and to do good is the highest aim, the only proper use, of educated mind.

The man of thorough culture, should not be a man of selfish impulses. The ignorant and uneducated may be pitied for the narrowness of their sympathies and the selfishness of their feelings, but the more favored sons of study and discipline, merit severest condemnation when personal enjoyment limits their desires or efforts.—Gifts and opportunities are bestowed for use, for the good of others. We may not neglect them, nor bury them. Money is not the only thing over which men are miserly. To withhold the beauty and delight which fill the soul of the thoughtful and the gifted, is to be traitor to the trust confided to us. All nature is generous, reflecting the image of its Maker, refreshing the spirit and rejoicing the soul of every beholder. Let every scholar imitate.

We dare not denounce the desire for reputation, for personal fame, without some qualification. It may become excessive and offensive, but may mingle very properly with other less selfish motives. When to acquire the good opinion of others, we strive to do them good, to impart the lessons we have received, we use aright our treasures of truth and knowledge. When simply to gain their applause, we prostitute our powers to ignoble ends, to defend vice or decry virtue, we degrade ourselves and debase our learning. Personal considerations cannot be entirely excluded, but should not be paramount or controlling.

The attainment of fortune is another, though oft necessary, yet an inferior, end of education. Very few, indeed, are born to hereditary ease and affluence, so as to be exempt from all care or concern for a livelihood or for the maintenance of a family. With such the work of life in the battle for bread, and whatever may be the department of labor entered, it must yield the supply for daily wants and for the necessities of old age. Whilst temporal necessity and personal comforts cannot be entirely ignored, they form but a secondary consideration in the aims and results of those prosecuting a course of liberal study.

There are other purposes to which educated intellect has been directed, of a totally unworthy and purely ignoble character, which are so manifestly a perversion and a prostitution that, whilst we weep to remember that

"Ev'n the light which led astray,
Was light from Heaven,"

we feel no obligation to follow it into the sties of profligacy, and kennels of impurity, and haunts of dishonesty, and halls of infidelity, and resorts of low wit and coarse profanity, to which it leads. Because the power and resources of the vile and of the dishonest, are multiplied and intensified by the advantages of culture, we admit not for a moment, that these tendencies to evil inhere, in any manner or to any degree, to education as such, but present as the true solution of the enigma, the very manifest fact that vice and iniquity will press into their service every controllable assistant, and the greater its power, the more eagerly will its aid be sought. If cultivated intellect be feared, because it thus becomes capable of prodigies of evil, whence shall we look for a counteractive and corrective energy, but to the results of that same culture, lifted up by virtue and honor and faith to that loftier sphere, in which the true purposes of education are found. Ignorance, however upright in its intentions, is no competent match for educated villainy. In self-defence, we must meet Greek with Greek.

From this rather negative aspect of the aims and results of intellectual training, we would indicate more positively our view of the highest and noblest uses and purposes to which it may be applied in future numbers.

ELOCUTION.

In the list of great orators the brightest name is that of Demosthenes. Did he become the golden-tongued orator because "it was born in him," and he "could not help it?" On the contrary, is not every school-boy familiar with the story of his heroic efforts, and incessant toil, to qualify himself for a public speaker; of his extraordinary expedients, and unwearied endeavors in overcoming the many natural impediments with which he was afflicted? A man who only possesses persistence in a high degree often gets dubbed a genius at last. If we inquire into the condition of elocutionary culture contemporary with the early education of Demosthenes, we shall find that the schools of Athens furnished *three* distinct classes of instructors for the voice: one to superintend practice in *pitch;* another to conduct exercises in *force;* and a third to regulate vocal *melody* and inflection.

A good, strong, clear voice, owing to our prevalent deficiency in education, is a thing so rare that we are apt to regard it as an original endowment of the constitution; a grace not lying within the scope of acquisition; a charm, the absence of which, like that of personal beauty, implies no fault. That this idea is not entirely correct, all who have had the advantage of vocal drill and culture will testify. Mr. Murdock, the actor and elocutionist, tells us that by an appropriate vocal training, he gained, within the space of some months, to such an extent in power and depth of voice, as to add to its previous range a whole octave. Whitfield made a naturally weak voice wonderful for strength and volume, by persistent vocal drill. Dr. Franklin found by computation upon a certain occasion, that he (Whitfield) might be well heard by over thirty thousand auditors. Practice gave to the utterance of Garrick so extraordinary an energy, that even his under key was distinctly audible to ten thousand people. Strength of voice is of paramount importance to the speaker, and it is an element which is very susceptible of cultivation.

I had a young man in my school last summer without the first natural qualification for a good reader or speaker, and as utterly devoid of any ambition to become either as he was destitute of ability. His position when reading was outlandish; his lungs weak, and articulation bad; yet, by continual exercise, I have strengthened his voice and lungs, and rendered his tones clear; with patient teaching, by precept and example, and persistent drill, I have so far corrected his natural awkwardness and diffidence in declamation, that his position is now comparatively graceful and easy; I have taught him to make his gestures much more timely and appropriate; by a systematic vocal training I have rendered his enunciation clearer and more distinct; in short, by a thorough course of elocutionary instruction, persistently followed up, you can so benefit and improve the boy, that whenever called upon in after life to speak in public, he will do so with comparative success—with credit to himself and to his teacher. JASON.

(To be continued.)

Around the Fireside.

Don't Let Mother Do It.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
Do not let her slave and toil
While you sit, a useless idler,
Fearing your soft hands to soil.
Don't you see the heavy burdens,
Daily she is wont to bear,
Bring the lines upon her forehead—
Sprinkle silver in her hair?

Daughter, don' let mother do it!
Do not let her bake and broil
Through the long, bright summer hours,
Share with her the heavy toil.
See, her eye has lost its brightness,
Faded from the cheek the glow,
And the step that once was buoyant
Now is feeble, weak and slow.

Daughter, don't let mother do it!
She has cared for you so long,
Is it right the weak and feeble
Should be toiling for the strong?
Waken from your listless langor,
Seek her side to cheer and bless,
And your grief will be less bitter
When the seds above her press.

Daughter, don't let mother do it:
You will never, never know
What were home without a mother
Till that mother lieth low—
Low beneath the budding daises,
Free from earthly care or pain—
To the home so sad without her,
Never to return again.

A Beautiful Incident.

In the Herald of Gospel Liberty Rev. James Maple tells the following beautiful incident in evidence that there will be recognition after death.

Southey, in his ode on the portrait of Bishop Heber, suggests that many of his admirers,

——"Will gaze
Upon his effigy
With reverential love,
Till they shall grow familiar with its lines,
And know him when they see his face in heaven."

There is, no doubt, truth in this beautiful thought. A writer says: "A little girl in the family of my acquaintance, a lovely and precious child, lost her mother at an age too early to fix the loved features in her remembrance. She was beautiful; and as the bud of her heart unfolded, it seemed as if won by that mother's prayers to turn instinctively heavenward. The sweet, conscientious and prayer-loving child was the idol of the bereaved family; but she faded away early. She would lie upon the lap of a friend, who took a mother's kind care of her, and winding one wasted arm about her neck, would say, "Now tell me about mamma." And when the oft-told tale had been repeated, she would ask, softly, "Take me into the parlor; I want to see my mamma!" The request was never refused; and the affectionate sick child would lie for hours gazing on her mother's portrait. But

"Pale and wan she grew, and weakly,
Bearing all her pains so meekly,
That to them she grew dearer
As the trial hour drew nearer."

That hour came at last, and the weeping neighbors assembled to see the little child die! The dew of death was already on the flower as its life-sun was going down. The little chest heaved faintly—spasmodically. "Do you know me, darling?" sobbed close in her ear the voice that was dearest; but it awoke no answer. All at once a brightness, as it from the upper world burst over the child's colorless countenance. The eyelids flashed open and the lips parted; the wan, curdling hands flew up in the little one's last impulsive effort, as she looked piercingly into the far above. "Mother!" she cried, with transport and surprise in her love, and passed with that breath to her mother's bossom.

No doubt she saw her mother, who had come to conduct her up to heaven, and knew her through the means of the picture upon which she had so long and fondly looked. Thus, perhaps, we will meet and recognize persons in heaven.

The idea that we shall meet and recognize our children in heaven, scatters the gloom that hangs around the grave, robs death of its terrors, and enable us to give them up with the cheerfulness of hope. If we were to meet with them only as strangers in heaven, it would rob that bright world of one of its brightest charms, and cast a dark shadow over our souls. This cannot be; it is at war with our nature, and the spirit of our holy religion.

Kind Words.

"Buy a box, please, sir?" The speaker was a little match girl, who, on a summer's afternoon, stood in the entrance of one of the large London railway stations. She was trying to find customers among the gentlemen who were hurrying along to catch the trains that would take them from busy, smoky London to their pleasant homes. Most of them never saw the little girl, or, if they did, took no notice of her. At length one gentleman, at the sound of the plaintive voice, "Buy a box, please, sir?" stopped a moment. "No, I don't want any," he said, and was passing on, when the hungry look of the child arrested him, and he remembered a bag of biscuits, which his little daughter had given him that morning for a luncheon, but which he had been too busy to eat. So he took them out of his pocket, and gave them to her, saying, "Here, darling, here are some biscuits for you." She took them without a word of thanks, which rather surprised the gentleman as he turned

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan, 29, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Republican County Committee will meet in the Court House, at Huntingdon, on FRIDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1873, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Delegates to the next State Convention will be elected, and such other business transacted as may be brought before the Committee. A. TYHURST,
Chm. Rep. Co. Com.

January 27, 1873.

OUR CLUB LIST FOR 1873.

The JOURNAL will be sent, for one year, with any of the periodicals or newspapers named below for the price indicated. This is a splendid opportunity for our readers to secure cheap and substantial literature.

	With JOURNAL.	Sub. Price.....
Phrenological Journal	3 00	3 75
Appleton's Journal	4 00	5 00
Electic Magazine	5 00	5 50
Galaxy	4 00	5 00
The Aldine	5 00	5 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	3 00
Hearth and Home	3 00	4 25
Frank Leslies Illustrated Newspaper	4 00	5 25
" " Boys & Girls Magazine	1 50	3 00
" " Chimney Corner	4 00	5 25
" " Pleasant Hours	1 50	3 00
Scribner's Monthly	4 00	5 00
Godey's Lady's Book	3 00	4 25
The Atlantic Monthly	4 00	5 00
Our Young Folks	2 00	3 50
North American Review	6 00	7 00
Harper's Magazine	4 00	5 25
" " Weekly	4 00	5 25
" " Bazaar	4 00	5 25
Wood's Household Magazine	1 00	2 60
Lippincott's Magazine	4 00	5 00
New York Weekly Times	2 00	3 10
" " Tribune	2 00	2 25
Scientific American	3 00	4 50
Old and New	4 00	5 00

Address, enclosing check or draft,
J. R. DURBORROW & Co.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

☞ Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick has been appointed Attorney General by Governor Hartranft.

☞ We will be obliged to reject our friend's communication from Autumway, Ia. It is too much of an advertisement.

☞ Maj. A. Wilson Norris, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Private Secretary to the Governor. Major Norris did effective service in the last campaign, and this acknowledgment of his services is eminently proper.

☞ The Constitutional Convention has fixed upon the first Tuesday, after the first Monday in November, for holding the general election in each year, and the third Friday in February for holding the Spring or Municipal elections. We vote *aye* on this proposition.

☞ Col. M. S. Quay, late of the Beaver *Radical*, has been appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth by Gov. Hartranft.—We are not personally acquainted with Col. Quay, but, if half is true that is said of his qualifications, the Governor has made a very good and popular selection.

☞ The following persons have been elected to the Senate of the United States within the last ten days: Hon. Simon Cameron, Pennsylvania; Hon. John P. Jones, Nevada; Hon. W. B. Machen, Kentucky; Hon. Roscoe Conkling, New York; Hon. Richard T. Oglesby, Illinois; and Hon. Timthy O. Howe, Wisconsin.

☞ The Philadelphia *Press* has made its appearance in a new suit,. One would think, from its "phiz" that it had put on spring attire—it looks so sprightly, but it is too soon for that. The *Press* is a live paper and we rather like its Independence, though we differ from it at times. The salvation of this county depends upon the independent press.

☞ We publish the Inaugural Address delivered by Gov. Hartranft, on taking the oath of office, at Harrisburg, on last Tuesday, on the outside of this issue of our paper. It is a very unassuming, straightforward State paper, covering all the various questions of State policy to which the immediate attention of the Legislature is desired. We commend it to the careful perusal of our readers.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the New York *Times* published in our advertising columns. The *Times* is one of the ablest of the New York papers, and in harmony with the National administration and, therefore, entitled to the support of Republicans. As a newspaper it has no superior. We club with the Weekly as will be seen by reference to our club list.

☞ We direct attention to a call, advertised in this issue, for a Meeting of the Republican County Committee, on the 7th of February, proximo. The principal business is to select a delegate to the State Convention. We hope the Committee will decide to hold the next County Convention in June. We are confident that great injury results to the Republican cause, in this county, growing out of the extremely short campaigns. Give us more time and the work will be better done.

☞ By far the most difficult problem before Congress is that perplexing Louisiana embroglio. Complications multiply, and it is plainly manifest that Congress is puzzled to know just how to move or whether to move at all in the case. Pinchback is in Washington, and his credentials have been received in Congress and laid on the table for investigation. Various schemes and propositions looking towards a settlement of the difficulty have been proposed in Congress, by different members, each presenting his own views; but none of them seem to cover the ground or fully meet the case. After all, the whole affair is simply a political embroglio, and common sense suggests that they be allowed to fight it out without the intervention of Federal legislation, the President instructing his army officers on the ground to rigidly preserve the peace, even if additional forces should be required to do so.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The importance of the Government Telegraph question is before both branches of Congress, and members appear to have become fully impressed with its feasibility. The bill introduced two weeks ago to contract with a company who offer to build lines throughout the country does not meet with favor. The prevailing desire is to place the telegraph wholly under the Government control. In the Senate, on the 20th, and in the House, on the 21st, resolutions were introduced and passed, instructing the proper committees "to inquire into and report as soon as practicable the cost of construction and the present market value of existing telegraph lines now in successful operation within the United States, and the character of the franchises and special privileges connected with them;" and also "the cost of constructing lines of equal capacity."

There is a strong and growing determination in Congress to accomplish the object proposed of placing the telegraph under Government control. The use of the telegraph, it is contended, like the sun and air, should be for the benefit of the masses and not for that of monopolists. For the same reason, it is also argued, that the railroads should be controlled by the Government; and the purpose of Congress and the Administration is ultimately to bring them into this condition and reduce the rates of travel and transportation to the lowest paying tariff. The telegraph will be the first, however, to receive attention, and after its consummation the railroads will receive attention. The Government control of both of those mediums of communication and transportation is only a matter of time. Mr. Orton, the President of the Western Telegraph Union, is using every argument and employing every means in his power to defeat the Government in its purposes in reference to the control of the telegraph; but if we may judge from the comments of independent newspapers, he is only defeating himself and damaging the interests of the company. If the Government cannot purchase the Union and other lines, at a fair valuation, new lines will be built and the fares reduced to about one-fourth of the present rates. Orton will be wise to come to terms immediately, especially as the Government is now disposed to deal liberally in a negotiation and purchase. But if terms cannot be arranged, it is more than probable that an appropriation will be made, before the Congress closes, to build an independent telegraph throughout the country.

SICKLES ON CUBA.

An important dispatch from Minister Sickles to Secretary Fish, dated August 6th, 1872, has just been made public. In it the Minister gives an unreserved expression of his views as to the condition of affairs in Cuba, and the policy of the Spanish Government in reference to that Island. General Sickles says it is believed that all the insurgents captured are shot or garroted; and he estimates that more than 57,000 patriots have already fallen. The Spanish loss, he says, is not reported, but it is not less than 60,000 men since 1869.

Referring to the action of the Spanish Government authorizing the Treasury of Cuba to issue bonds amounting to $60,000,000, bearing 8 per cent. interest, and pledging for the payment of the interest and principal of the loan, the war tax, estimated at $5,000,000 annually, and the surplus derived from all other sources of revenue, General Sickles, after explaining the embarrassing position in which the Government of Spain is placed financially, with reference to Cuba, says:

"It will thus be seen that after four years of war, without quarter, in Cuba, and having exhausted the resources of that rich and productive commonwealth to sustain a civil conflict, Spain is about to appeal to the civilized world to lend money on a pledge of the revenues of the Island to continue a struggle intended to perpetuate the slavery of the greater part of the colonial inhabitants, and compel the unwilling allegiance of a large majority of the sorely oppressed native population."

Gen. Sickles has unreservedly expressed the truth, though he may have departed from the usual conservative course of diplomatic etiquette. The publication of his letter at Madrid will create a sensation among the Government officials from the king downwards.

If the Government at Washington possessed a larger amount of the spirit of General Sickles, the natives would ere this have been in full possession of the Island and its Government. All they ask is recognition as belligerents; but even this is denied them.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

An important Executive Order has been issued by the President. It forbids Federal officers from holding, at the same time, "offices under the authority of the States and Territories in which they reside, or of municipal corporations under the charter and ordinance of such corporations." Justices of the peace, notaries public and commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds, or to administer oaths are accepted; and the appointment of deputy marshal of the United States may be conferred upon sheriffs or deputy sheriffs, and deputy postmasters the emoluments of whose office does not exceed $600 per annum, are also excepted. All other Federal officers holding State, Territorial or Municipal offices, after the 4th of March, 1873, will be considered as having surrendered their Federal commissions, and treated accordingly. The principal reasons given for this order are that "the holding of two such offices, by the same person, is incompatable with a due and faithful discharge of the duties of either office."

The order is timely and judicious. It is impossible for one servant to serve two masters. It is not intended, however, that Federal officers shall be debarred from a full and free expression of their political opinions; or from participating in State or Federal elections, political meetings, &c. The object is rather to remove Federal officers from the influences attending the acceptance of positions under State authority. It is possible that the order is a little too sweeping; if in practice this is found to be the case, a supplementary order can be issued to remedy this defect.

☞ The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, after mature deliberation, and listening to the views of Secretary Boutwell and a number of prominent bankers, have informed the Secretary of the Treasury that he is at liberty to negotiate the balance of the 5 per cent. loan on the basis of the present loan. As there are a number of English and American firms ready to take the loan, the Secretary will shortly award the entire amount of $300,000,000, probably to one syndicate, by whom $100,000,000 will be immediately placed on the market. Not more than that amount will be placed on the market at any one time.

☞ The United States Senate took the wind out of the sails of the demagogues who control the House of Representatives, the other day. The latter body has repeatedly passed bills looking to the abolition of the franking privilege, but in reality only trying to satisfy the public that the cause of its not being abolished did not lay at its door. The Senate has had enough of this kind of humbuggery. It took up the matter and passed a bill completely abolishing the privilege and forbidding public officers from being reimbursed by the Government. The House will wait several sessions before it passes this bill.

☞ In another column we publish the prospectus of the New York *Tribune*. Under its present management the *Tribune* will endeavor to carry out the objects of its founder. It will not be a partisan organ, but will treat all questions from an independent standpoint. A paper of this character has long been wanted, and we are happy to have so able and energetic a journal as it is to occupy the important position. We will club with the Weekly for the accommodation of any of our subscribers.

Standing Committees of the House.

Ways and Means—Messrs. Mitchell, Myer, Daniel, Bates of Crawford, Bowman, Brown, Cross, Hancock, Young, Kauffman of Lebanon, Levering, Mylin, Vogdes, Wainwright, Josephs, Morris, Noyes, Brockway, Conrad, Lawshe and Welsh.

Judiciary System (General)—Messrs. Mahon, Porter Bates of Crawford, Brown, Bullard, Jones of Potter, Lane, M'Creary, M'Cormick, Mitchell, Mylin, Newmyer, Ramsey, Waldron, Wolf, Brockway, Heiges, Kisner, Orvis, Reynolds and Williams.

Judiciary System (Local)—Messrs. Bullard, Newmyer, Allison, Bates of Crawford, Bowman, Brown, Dartt, Hancock, M'Cormick, Mitchell, Mylin, Ramsey, Smith of Philadelphia, Wolfe, Heiges, Kisner, Lawson, Orvis, Reynolds and Smith of Fayette.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Lamon, M'Cullough of Philadelphia, Ash, Ballantine, Bullard, Burkholder, Burns, Newell, Porter, Prizer, Smith of Philadelphia, Strock, Tittermary, Vogdes, Dailey, Darrah, DeLacy, Josephs, Latta and Welsh.

Education—Messrs. Dartt, Henry, Bailey, Cross, Jones of Susquehanna, Kaufman of Schuylkill, M'Cracken, M'Millen, Oliver, Ramsey, Bates of Juniata and Mifflin, Lawshe, Orvis, Reynolds, and Williams.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Wainwright, Tittermary, Newell, Oliver, Ramsey, Tshudy, Dailey, Hegeman, and Williams.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Strock, Bailey, Black, Bowman, Schminkey, Waldron DeWitt, M'Cullough of Berks, and Pyle.

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Prizer, Myer, Albright, Bates of Crawford, Jones of Susquehanna, Mitchell, Newell, Sample, Shortt, Waldron, Beach, Brockway, Morris, Smith of Fayette, and Williams.

Railroads—Messrs. Damon, Lane, Allison, Black, Kaufman of Lebanon, Levering, M'Cracken, M'Creary, Newell, Sample, Shortt, Tshudy, Wolfe, DeWitt, Josephs, King, Petriken, Pyle, and Smith of Fayette.

Printing—Missrs. Ramsey, Cross. Mahon, M'Cullough of Philada., Schminkey, Brockway, Lawson, and Noyes.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Wolfe, Bailey, Ballantine, Black, Brunges, Dartt, Hancock, M'Millen, Ramey, Bates of Mifflin, Dailey, Dry, Eagan, Greenawalt and Koons.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Daniels, Albright, Ash, Ballantine, Burnes, Laman, M'Cullough of Phila., Strock, Tittermary, Vodges, Wilcox, Dailey, Dry, Eagan, Josephs, King, Noyes and Quigley.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Levering, Dartt, Brunges, Burkholder, Jones of Susquehanna, Kaufman of Schuylkill, Lane, M'Cune, M'Kee, Morford, Nyce, Ramey, Schuler, Young, Baird, Darrah, Dry, Latta, Loucks, Petriken, and Staples.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Mitchell, Cross, M'Creary, Mahon, Newmyer, Schminkey, Heiges, Latta and Steckel.

Library—Messrs. Schminkey, Morford and DeWitt,

Federal Relations—Messrs. Brown, Ramsey, Bailey, Jones of Potter, Jones of Susquehanna, Kaufman of Lebanon, M'Cracken, Mylin, Newmyer, Greenawalt, Hegeman, Heiges, Houseman and Kisner.

Agriculture—Messrs. Oliver, Brunges, Dartt, Jones of Susquehanna, M'Cracken, M'Cune, M'Kee, Morford, Shuler, Young, Amerman, Hegeman, Hildebrank, Steckel and Stier.

Corporations—Messrs. Porter, Ballantine, Albright, Hancock, Lamon, Lane, M'Cullough of Philadelphia, Myer, Sample, Smith of Philadelphia, Strock, Tittermary, Tshudy, Waldron, DeLacy, Josephs, King, Lawshe, Noyes, Smith of Fayette and Dailey.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Brunges, Henry, Allison, Black, Newmyer, Kaufman, of Schuylkill, Morford, Shuler, Wilcox, Egan, Koons, Lawshe and Quigley.

Military—Messrs. Ballantine, Lane, Burkholder, Hancock, Henry, Kaufman of Lebanon, M'Creary, Vogdes, Wilcox, Baird, DeLacy, DeWitt, King and Loucks.

Divorces—Messrs. Smith, of Philadelphia, M'Cormick, Ash, Bailey, Bowman, Jones of Potter, M'Millen, Mahon, Newell, Schminkey, Beach, Conrad, Dailey, Darrah and Greenawalt.

Banks—Messrs. Henry, Wolfe, Prizer, Ash, Daniels, Kaufman of Lebanon, M'Cormick, M'Millen, Myer, Shortt, Wainwright, Beach, Greenawalt, Koons, Staple, Stier and Welsh.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Black, Shuler, and Beach.

Accounts—Messrs. Shortt, Levering, Bullard, Burkholder, Oliver, Ramey, Schminkey, Shuler. Tshudy, Baird, Conrod, Dry, Petriken, and Staples.

Roads, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Bowman, Wilcox, Brunges, Burkholder, Henry, M'Creary, M'Cune, Nyce, Shortt, Young, Amerman, Bates of Mifflin, Beach and Morris.

Claims—Messrs. Lane, Ramey, M'Kee, Prizer. Shuler, Tshudy, Wilcox, Bates of Mifflin, Darrah, Koons, Lawson, and Loucks.

Election Districts—Messrs. Hancock, Daniels, Brunges, Burns, Kaufman of Schuylkill, Lamon, Oliver, Shortt, Wainwright, Waldron, Conrad, Hegeman, Houseman, Lawson and Welsh.

Manufactures.—Messrs. Burkholder, Cross, Black, M'Cune, M'Kee, M'Millen, Myer, Nyce, Ramsey, Amerman, Hildebrand, M'Cullough, of Berks, Morris and Stier.

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Morford, Young, Ballantine, Bowman, Burnes, Kaufman, of Lebanon, M'Kee, Prizer, Strock, Amerman, DeLacy, Eagan, Hildebrand, Houseman and Stier.

Bureau of Statistics—Messrs. Kaufman of Schuylkill. Allison, Bailey, Hancock, M'Cracken, M'Creary, McCune, M'Cullough of Philadelphia, Ramey, Sample, Baird, Pyle, Quigley, Staples and Steckel.

Congressional Apportionment—Messrs. M'Cormick, Porter, Allison, Brown, Daniels, Jones of Potter, Mahon, Mylen, Nyce, Porter, Brockway, Lawshe, Noyes and Staples.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. Strang, White, Graham, Cutler, Delamater, Davis, of Berks, M'Clure, Wallace and Dill.

Congressional Appointment—Messrs. Rutan, Graham, Fitch, White, Strang, Wallace, Davis of Berks, Dill and playford.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Waddell, Heilman, Rutan, Albright, and Nagle.

Finonce—Messrs. Graham, Wallace, Rutan, Strang and M'Clure.

Judiciary General—Messrs. Waddell, White, Fitch, Davis of Berks, and Wallace.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Fitch, Cutler, Delamater, Petrikin and Albright.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Cutler, M'Kinley, Fitch, Petriken and Playford.

Divorces—Messrs. Weakley, Heilman, Davis of Philadelphia, Albright and Crawford,

Banks—Messrs. Delamater, Graham, Alexander, M'Sherry and Nagle.

Education—Messrs. Warfel, Crawford, Lemon, White and Chalfant.

Accounts—Messrs. Lemon, Delamater, Weakley, Knight and Chalfant.

Pensions and Gratuties—Messrs. Warfel, Alexandria, Maclay, Albright and M'Sherry.

Corporations—Messrs. Humphreys, Weakley, M'Kinley, Nagle and Collins.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Albright, Maclay, Heilman, Humphreys, and Collins.

Public Printing—Messrs. Davis of Berks, Humphreys, Weakley, Lemon and Chalfant.

Railroads—Messrs. Davis of Philadelphia, Warfel, Rutan, Randall and Dill.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Cutler, Waddell, Alexander, Knight and M'Sherry.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs., Davis of Philadelphia, Strang, Humphreys Randall, and Rowland.

Agricultural—Messrs. Maclay, Heilman, Lemon, Knight, and Crawford.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Heilman, M'Kinley, M'Sherry, and Playford.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Delameter, Humphreys, Maclay, Nagle ahd M'Clure.

Election Districts—Messrs. Humphreys, M'Kinley, Strang, M'Sherry, and Rowland.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel and Knight.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Delameter, Graham, Alexander, M'Sherry, and Petrikin.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Heilman, Lemon and Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. M'Kinley, Strang, Davis of Philadelphia, Randall, and Crawford.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Alexander, Warfel, Rowland, Playford and Collins.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Waddell, Weakley, Rutan and Petrikin.

News and Notes from Washington.

Congressional Proceedings—The Frankin Privilege—Postal Telegraphy—The Five Per Cent. Funding Loan—The San Domingo Speculation—News—Personals, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24, '73.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriations occupy a large portion of the time in Congress. The legislative appropriation bill was considered in the Senate yesterday. An amendment to increase the salaries of certain Government officers in Washington was introduced, debated, and withdrawn. Another to increase the pay of members of Congress to $8,000 was laid on the table. Before it was so disposed of Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the question of the increase of compensation shall be submitted to the popular vote at the next election for members of Congress, and that unless endorsed by a majority of the people the increase shall not take effect.

In the House the Vienna Exposition appropriation was reduced from $300,000, as fixed by the Senate, to $200,000.

The Naval appropriation bill was under consideration yesterday and to-day in the House.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on appropriations have agreed to recommend the following appropriations for government buildings: For the custom house and post office in New York, $1,940,711 91; for that in St. Louis, $1,000,000; Chicago, $2,000,000; to purchase site and commence work on that in Cincinnati, $300,000; for Columbia, S. C., $125,000; for Fall River, Mass., $200,000; for alterations and repairs at Boston, $30,000; for Port Huron, Mich., $100,000; for Omaha, Neb., $71,000; for Knoxville, Tenn., $166,000; for general repairs to the Treasury Department, $35,000.

SENATORIAL NONSENSE.

The House passed the Frankling Privilege bill in which the system was to be abolished excepting in the following cases: the President, each head of a Department, and the clerks of the two branches of Congress should each be supplied with a stamp, and that all mail matter in either department of Congress, should be sent under this stamp, and the amount be charged back to each by the post office authorities.

The Senate made the repeal sweeping by declaring "that no allowanee shall be for postage to any Senator, member or delegate in Congress." This is too sweeping. The proper policy lies between the two propositions. Congress should be allowed to receive and send correspondence pertaining to their official duties free; but they should not be permitted to load the mails with tons of printed matter. Stop that and half a million of dollars will be saved in the Government Printing Office, annually, in the printing of immense editions of official documents. It may be inferred pretty safely that Congress has not the moral courage to pass such a bill as the country requires; self interest is consulted rather than official duty.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The interest in this subject increases. The promoters of the Hubbard bill, to have new lines built by a corporation, are trying to make every body believe that its provisions are the most acceptable, while a very general opinion prevails that the control should be wholly under the government. Senator Ramsey, Chairman of the Committee that has the matter in charge, says the people are coming up to the command for postal telegraphy, either under the control of a corporation or the government. Which it shall be is still an open question; but that the obstacle in the way of the government control, and the only one that makes it unpopular, is the appropriation of the peoples' money that would be necessary under the last named system.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Secretary Boutwell, with the approval of Congress and the Cabinet, concluded a contract yesterday, with the leading bankers of the world, to fund the remainder of the 5 per cent. bonds, amounting to $200,000,000. The following is the statement furnished by the Department: The parties to the two proposals which have been pending before the Secretary of the Treasury having united, the Secretary has completed a contract for the negotiation of the remaining three hundred million dollars of the five per cent. funding loan with Messrs. Jay Cook & Co., representing N. M. Rothschild & Sons, Jay Cook, McCulloch & Co., and themselves; and with Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co., representing Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., and J. S. Morgan & Co., Morton, Rose & Co., and themselves.

THE SAN DOMINGO ENTERPRISE.

The Baez contract with the company who have purchased a portion of the Island of San Domingo, binds them "to make every effort, and to take all the necessary steps toward the admission, free of duty, into the United States of America, of all produce and manufactures of the Dominean Republic, that may be forwarded from Samina direct to any of the ports of the United States of America." This is a little more than Uncle Sam will feel disposed to grant just now. Free trade would be a big fortune to those enterprising speculators; but they will require to exercise a little patience before the boon is conferred. It is well enough, however, to ask for free trade, but it would be folly to waste large amounts in an attempt to lobby it through Congress.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President says that his recent Order making it incompatible for federal officers to hold, at the same time, positions under State, Territorial or Municipal authority, is not intended to apply to members of school and educational boards, and directors of public schools. If attempts are made to interfere with federal officers holding any of these positions, he will supplement his proclamation with another order exempting gentlemen holding these positions. Many of the federal officers, especially in the South, are the principal promoters of public schools, and must not be molested.

COULD NOT SWAP OFFICES.

Judge Humphreys, of the District of Columbia Court, and Judge Busteed, of the District Court for Alabama, desired to change places, and sent in their resignations, conditional, on transfer appointments, which they received from the President, but which the Senate would not confirm, as their resignations were conditional and there were, therefore, no vacancies. It was a queer project, and if carried out would have afforded a bad precedent.

HOW NOW? WHO'LL DECIDE?

There are two sets of Senators from Louisiana, in Washington, awaiting recognition. Their credentials are on file in the Senate, and it would seem that a decision by that body must be made in the matter.

Ex-Governor Warmoth is here at the Ebbitt House.

ACTION ON THE GENEVA AWARD.

The Judiciary Committee of the House yesterday morning agreed to report Gen. Buttler's bill for the distribution of the Geneva awards. The Committee have agreed to allow Insurance Companies payment for their net losses. Important amendments were also made in other respects, and the bill was sent to the printers with instructions to be ready to-day if possible.

A RE-APPOINTMENT.

To-day the President sent to the Senate the names of J. C. Bancroft Davis to be Assistant Secretary of State.

THE "CONSCIENCE FUND."

Yesterday there was added to the conscience fund at the U. S. Treasury $500 from New York, and a $2,000 bond from Boston, through a Catholic Priest.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Committees are still at work—one to investigate the charges against members of Congress for bribery, and the other to ascertain whether the Mobilier and Rail road combination have not defrauded the Government. Nothing more than some curious revelations of Ames' operations among Senators, members of the House and everybody whom he could induce to buy stock, have been developed. But the investigation will be thorough.

HOW THE PEOPLES' MONEY GOES.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday appropriating $30,000 to pay the expenses of investigations in regard to elections in Kansas, Louisiana and Arkansas.

N. H. P.

New Advertisements.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
1873
Daily, $10; Semi-Weekly, $5; Weekly, $2; Daily, with Sunday Edition, $12.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper. A Republican Journal, Devoted to Reform in Municipal, State and General Government.

The New-York Weekly Times a Paper for the Farmer, a Paper for the Mechanic, a Paper for the People. In Clubs of Thirty, $1 Per Annum. Terms for the Weekly Times for 1873: One Copy, One Year, $2. Club Rates: *All to One Post-office Address.*

Five Copies	$1 50
Ten Copies	1 25
Twenty Copies	1 10
Thirty Copies	1 00

And One Extra Copy to Each club. *For Every Club of Fifty, One Copy of* the Semi-Weekly TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

☞ When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the Club at one Post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Special Announcement.—In accordance with our last prospectus, the specially reduced rates for 1872, viz:

Weekly per year	$1 00
Semi-Weekly, per year	2 50

will be maintained for all new subscribers, and all old subscribers renewing prior to the 15th day of January, 1873, when the above Club rates will take effect.

The New-York Weekly Times will contain:—Selected Editorials from the Daily Times; General News, Domestic and Foreign; The Proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures; Full and Interesting Correspondence; Book Review; The Choicest Literary Selections; While its most Prominent Feature will be a *Complete Agricultural Department*, With Original Articles from Practical Farmers; Full Reports of the American Institute Farmers' Club; Complete Weekly Market Reports; Financial, Domestic Produce, Live Stock; Dry Goods and General *As a Family Paper*, The *Times* will have no superior; it will be free from all appeals to vulgar and impure tastes, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. *As a Republican Journal*, The *Times* will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent and firm support of the Republican Party. Its course in reference to the Tammany Ring, at a time when all the daily papers in New-York obstructed and discouraged its efforts, attests its sincerity in the cause of Reform. The *Times* stood alone in demanding Reform from 1869 to the close of 1871, and there is no sincere and honest proposal for Reform, in any branch of the Government, which will not be heartily supported by the *Times*. But it will not conspire in assisting ambitious politicians or demagogues to reach power under false pretenses. It will not encourage defection from the Republican Party, which is still the party of progress, security and national prosperity.

It will sustain, with all the force and influence at its command, the principles and policy which have rendered that Party so justly famous in our history. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace, and the prosperity of the nation can be best secured and promoted, and will constantly study the wants of the people rather than the wishes of the politicians.

The New-York Semi-Weekly Times.—Is published every *Tuesday* and *Friday*, and contains all the agricultural and literary matter of the Weekly edition, and a full and careful compilation of editorial and news features of the Daily.

Terms of the *Semi-Weekly Times*: One copy, one year, $3; two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free.

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length time than one year at the yearly rate.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured, send the money in a *registered* letter. All Post-masters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of MARGARET M'KINSTRY, dec'd]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Margaret M'Kinstry, late of Shirley township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES S. M'KINSTRY,
Shirleysburg, Jan. 29, '73. [Admr.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of SARAH PHEASANT, dec'd.]

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Sarah Pheasant, late of Union township, dec'd., all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL H. PHEASANT,
Calvin, Jan. 29, '73. [Exr.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
[Estate of JOSEPH CORNELIUS, dec'd]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale, on the premises,

On FRIDAY, the 21st of February, 1873,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all the interest of the said Joseph Cornelius in the following described tract of land, situate in Cromwell township, Huntingdon county, Pa., bounded by lands of George Sipes, Joshua Booher and Alvah C. Lynn, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, having thereon erected two two-story log dwelling houses, log barn, and stone stable; also, a good orchard, and spring of good water at the door.

TERMS:—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, when deed will be made; the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, the whole to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

ALVAH CHILCOAT,
Admr. of Jos. Cornelius, dec'd.
Jan. 29, 1873.-ts.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

Notices of the Press.

The ever-increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continued adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873.
TERMS:

Harper's Magazine, one year $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly*, or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of *Harper's Magazine*, now comprising 45 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $1 00. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The postage on *Harper's Magazine* is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."—"The best, cheapest, and most successful Family Paper in the Union."

HARPER'S WEEKLY.
SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

Notices of the Press

The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers. With a circulation of 150,000, the *Weekly* is read by at least half a million persons, and its influence as an organ of opinion is simply tremendous. The *Weekly* maintains a positive position, and expresses decided views on political and social problems.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873.
Terms

Harper's Weekly, one year $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine Weekly or Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to *Harper's Magazine, Weekly*, and *Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10 00; or two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The Annual Volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Sixteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser.

The postage on *Harper's Weekly* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

"A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and Instruction.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

Notice of the Press.

The *Bazar* is edited with a contribution of tact and talent that we seldom find in any journal; and the journal itself is the organ of the great world of fashion.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the peovident matron by its patterns for the children's clothes, to paterfamilies by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxuries dressing-gowns. But the reading-matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords— *N. Y. Evening Post.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1873.
TERMS:

Harper's Bazar, one year $4 00

An Extra Copy of either the *Magazine, Weekly*, or *Bazar* will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to *Harper's magazine Weekly, and Bazar*, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of *Harper's Periodicals*, to one address for one year, $7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

The five volumes of *Harper's Bazar*, for the years 1868, '69, '70, '71, '72, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on *Harper's Bazar* is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.
1873.

Now, as heretofore, *The Tribune* strives to be first of all and preeminently a *news* paper.

The Weekly Tribune, now more than thirty years old, has endeavored to keep up with the progress of the age in improvement and in enterprise. It devotes a large share of its columns to Agriculture as the most essential and general of human pursuits. It employs the ablest and most successful cultivators to set forth in brief, clear essays their practical views of the Farmers' work. It reports public discussions which elucidate that work; gathers from every source agricultural news, the reports of the latest experiments, the stories of the latest successes and failures, and whatever may tend at once to better Agriculture, and to commend it as the first and most important of progressive Arts, based on natural science.

There are hundreds of thousands engaged in diverse pursuits who own or rent a "place," and give some portion of their time to its culture and improvement. *The Weekly Tribune* shows them how to make the most of their roods and their hours, both by direction and example. No information equal in quality or quantity can be elsewh

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 29, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

More snow.

Sleighing good.

Interesting—Our outside.

Trim your grape vines now.

The town clock is a failure.

Wanted—More tenant houses.

Neat and cozy—Flood's office.

"Local Option" is being agitated.

Approaching—St. Valentine's Day.

Livery men have enjoyed a harvest.

Runaway horses are quite common.

Numerous—Drunks on Saturday night.

Get your job work done at the JOURNAL.

Business men report trade dull. Advertise.

Read the letters from Orbisonia and Dudley.

The JOURNAL is growing more popular daily.

Prof. Thomas Vashion Chaplin was in town last week.

Make your wants known through the columns of the JOURNAL.

A New York Branch Store is about to be opened at Petersburg.

Bedford is organizing a Board of Trade.—This looks like business.

The late snow is too much for the boys. Coasting is at a discount.

The sheet iron tub cars of the C. & P. are quite a novelty this way.

Col. J. Hall Musser has purchased a residence in East Huntingdon.

A great deal of sickness is prevailing in the neighborhood of Bedford.

Our new schedules give the correct time of all the railroads indicated.

The Court postponed the granting of licenses until the Argument Court.

Everybody is moving to Huntingdon. Where are all the houses to come from?

Seventeen lots sold in one day, is the latest sensation from Dr. R. A. Miller's office.

Next week we will present our readers with the County and Alms House Statements.

Feed and preserve the little birds. Don't leave the cats and the cold destroy them.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* will make its appearance, this week, in a bran new dress.

Kennedy Myton has commenced the foundation for a pottery on his farm near Petersburg.

We visited the new depot last week and found the heating apparatus operating splendidly.

If you want to sustain the Republican party in Huntingdon county, subscribe for the JOURNAL.

A supplement to the charter of the Rock Hill Iron and Coal Company is before the Legislature.

The headquarters of the new Superintendent of the Broad Top railroad are located in Huntingdon.

File the home paper. It records the history of your town, and will prove interesting reading in the future.

We have secured an extra hand in our job office, and are now prepared to accommodate our friends without delay.

The poor districts that were scarcely able to keep up four months school, complain very much at the additional month.

There has been a large number of cases of influenza at this place. The symptoms have invariably followed the epizootic.

Dr. J. Ross Anderson, of Bedford, died very suddenly, on Sunday a week ago, of erysipelas. He was an excellent young man.

The weeping willow tree, which for so many years stood in front of the "Hemphill property," on Washington street, has been cut down.

We have some hopes for the citizens of Huntingdon. The last two negro minstrel troupes that visited us went away with empty pockets.

Mrs. Wm. Fentiman, of Portstown, adjoining this borough, gave birth to male twins on Thursday night of last week. They only lived a few days.

Subscriptions to the Centenial Exposition, to be held in Philadelphia during the year 1876, will be taken at the First National Bank of Huntingdon.

The "California Novelty Combination" gave entertainments, at Yenter's Hall, on last Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The attendance was meagre.

The suit commenced by the proprietors of this paper against the county was settled. In the future the Commissioners and the printers will have no difficulty.

George Thomas, an employee at the factory of Smucker & Brown, had two of his fingers cut off, by the planing machine, on Tuesday afternoon of last week.

On Monday of last week Mr. Thos. A. Henderson, of Warriorsmark township, killed a hog which, when dressed, kicked the beam to the tune of 602 pounds.

The lecture delivered by Rev. Jas. A. Reed, on last Friday night, was much better attended than usual. The lecture was a decided success, and universally complimented.

If you want brooms that will sweep clean and wear well, inquire for those made at the Juniata Broom Factory, by R. A. Miller & Son. They are the cheapest and best.

An Osceola hunter recently shot a *white* deer. There are a large number of white dears in this neighborhood, and although much sought after, they are never shot.

Let the scalp law be repealed at once. Huntingdon county has paid a premium for all the skunk and other specified scalps in the six adjoining counties during the last year.

The Rev. J. P. Long, of the M. E. Church, was very agreeably surprised, we learn, by a handsome donation made him, on New Years Eve, by the good people of McConnellstown.

Wm. Lauder, Esq., the gentlemanly and efficient superintendent of the Kemble Furnaces, contemplates visiting England, his place of nativity, during the coming spring and summer.

It is conceded by almost everybody that the JOURNAL is the best printed paper hereaways, and in point of local intelligence it has no superior in the Juniata Valley. Only two dollars per annum.

The drill-master, who put the soldiers' orphans through their evolutions, in this place, on Wednesday last, would have done himself more credit had he acted more humanely towards his pupils.

Who will erect us a suitable building for a printing office? The building we occupy at present is not calculated for the purpose, and is entirely too small for our already large and increasing business.

There are some men in Huntingdon county, who ask Republicans to elect them to office and places of honor, who do not take the JOURNAL. Reader, if you know any such remind them of the fact.

Broad Top will put in its new side track, to the new depot, as soon as the weather will admit. Great danger is experienced constantly, at the landing of each passenger train, owing to the running of trains on the Pennsylvania railroad.

A bill has been passed through the Senate, by Hon. R. Bruce Petrekin, establishing monthly return days for this county. This is to expedite business. We hope Gen. Lane will put it through the House and that it may become a law.

A large number of the boys from the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School, on their return from Harrisburg, where they had gone to participate in the inauguration ceremonies, were drilled in the streets, on last Wednesday morning. They showed excellent discipline and proficiency.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says: Local reporters are expected to patronize fairs, festivals, and balls, paying their money just like "any other man," and then to cudgel their brains for verbose descriptions of said affairs, all of which it very respectfully declines to do. That editor's head is level.

Three employees on the Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone railroad, in Warriorsmark township, have had their feet so badly frozen that amputation has been necessary. They have been admitted to the Alms House. Whisky was the cause. Tax-payers have to foot the bill. Vote for Local Option!

Remember the poor! Do not neglect them. This long severe winter will produce much suffering. Ladies, appoint a Poor Committee, and let all families, not in good circumstances, be visited and their wants ascertained. The poor must not perish for want of food and shelter. Let the charitable ladies of the town move at once.

A couple of horses attached to a sled, owned by Col. Dorris, containing three little girls, two belonging to the Colonel and one to Mr. John Reed, ran away, on Saturday last. They dashed up Hill street, creating the wildest excitement and anxiety for the safety of the little ones, to Mifflin, where, after escaping a number of obstacles, they brought up against a tree. Neither of the children suffered injury.

Some days ago, a Huntingdon man named George A. Mitchell, accused a Baltimorean named J. J. Greer, whilst traveling on the railroad together, with stealing seventy dollars from his watch fob. He was arrested at Altoona, and while the officers were about to search Greer, he insisted that Mitchell be first searched, when the supposed stolen money was found wrapped up in his inside coat pocket and an additional five dollars besides. It is thought that, fearing the consequences, he slipped the money into the pocket of Mitchell, who was intoxicated, and along with it the extra five dollars. Mitchell paid the costs, and had a surplus left out of the five dollars—and there the matter ended.—*Altoona Sun.*

AN INMATE OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY JAIL CHARGES HIMSELF WITH COMMITTING ARSON.—For the purpose of escaping the torture of an accusing conscience, a prisoner named E. C. Hill, confined in the county jail at Pittsburgh for drunkenness, recently confessed to having committed a graver crime six years ago. The confession was made to Detective Cupples, who visited him for the purpose of obtaining information in regard to other matters, about which he was presumedly posted. He stated to the officer that the incendiary fire in Altoona in 1866, by which seven new buildings, occupied as stores and dwellings, were destroyed, had been caused by him. The secret he had kept until it had become a source of torment, and he had now made up his mind to confess, and receive the punishment of the crime, thinking that, as he was only twenty-two years of age, he can take a new start of life at the expiration of the term of imprisonment.

During the day on which the crime was committed he was drinking heavily, and fell in with two men who made his acquaintance and supplied him with liquor. After getting him in a reckless condition they offered him fifty dollars to set the fire, and after some demurring he consented. While the two watched from a distance he applied a match to a pile of shavings under one of the steps. While the buildings were burning Hill was lying drunk at the opposite side of the street. He saw the two strangers for a few moments the next day, but they gave him no money and afterward they disappeared. He remained in Altoona unsuspected for three or four days, and then fled. Since then he has been traveling with circus companies, but claims to have always felt the influence of what he had done, and drank constantly to drown the recollection.

After hearing his statement the detective wrote at once to Altoona, and finding that the facts of the fire had been correctly stated, determined to carry the man to that place. He started with him on Saturday, and after arrival there the prisoner repeated his story. An information was made against him, and he was taken before the Mayor for examination. He waived a hearing, stating his guilt, and was committed to jail to await the session of the court. A reward of five hundred dollars had been offered for him, which will probably fall to Mr. Cupples.—*Johnstown Voice.*

COURT AFFAIRS—SECOND WEEK.—The amount of business on the Common Pleas list, for last week, was unusually light, only two small cases being disposed of by jury trial, the balance of the cases down for trial being either settled by the parties or continued by consent. The following were the cases tried:

Robert Waring, Treasurer of the Tyrone & Glen Hope Turnpike Company vs. Thomas S. McCahan.

This was an action of debt, to recover the amount of a joint note for $118, given Nov. 5th, 1868. The defense consisted in the allegation of defendant that at the time the obligation was signed by him he was not conscious of the responsibility he was assuming, but the allegation was not sustained by other witnesses, and the defense failed. Verdict for plaintiff for $147.50, the amount of note and interest. Brown & Bailey for plaintiff; Woods & Williamson for defendant.

Henry S. Wood vs. James G. Stewart.

This was an action to recover an alleged balance on plaintiff's books for work done for defendant, who also claimed a balance on his book against plaintiff for money paid, provision furnished, &c., each party claiming about $70. Verdict for defendant for $30. Woods & Williamson for plaintiff; Brown & Bailey for defendant.

LOCAL OPTION IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY—*Grand Mass Meeting.*—All friends of Temperance are requested to meet in Huntingdon, at the Court House, on Thursday evening, the 6th day of February next, at one o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing our County for a full vote against license at the March election. Other counties are at active work, and from end to end of the whole State, the best men of the Commonwealth have banded together to meet man's "deadly foe," at the ballot box, and crush out its hateful life. Huntingdon county can and will do her part. To this end let us have a thorough organization. By request of

CITIZENS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTY.

26jan2t.

RECIPE FOR KILLING A TOWN.—The Kingston *Gazette* speaks truly when it says: "To kill a town, underrate every present and prospective public enterprise, speak ill of the churches and schools, tell everybody the hotels are bad," enlarge the vices of the people, especially the young people; withhold the patronage from your merchants and tradesmen, and buy your goods and groceries in some other place; and by all means go to the city for your millinery and such like, never subscribe for the local paper, and if you are in business, refuse to advertise."

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This great favorite with the ladies has found its way to our table. The January and February numbers are crammed full of the most interesting matters for ladies. It is one of the cheapest and best articles of the kind published. Price $3.00. L. A. Godey, Publisher, Philadelphia.

FAILURE OF THE JURY TO AGREE IN THE TRIAL OF GEORGE R. KERPER.—Early in November last ex-Representative George W. Skinner and Geo. B. Kerper, both of whom are well known in this city, were offered many indignities while on a visit to M'Connelsburg by a notorious ruffian. The principal object of the latter's malevolence was Captain Skinner, whom he severely wounded by hitting him on the head with a stone. This unprovoked and violent assault on his associate aroused a spirit of resentment in Mr. Kerper, and he fired a revolver at his assailant. Unfortunately the ball struck an innocent man named Welsh and imparted a wound which terminated fatally next day. Immediately after the occurrence of the tragic affair Mr. Kerper delivered himself into the custody of the authorities of Fulton county, by whom he was released on tendering $20,000 bail to answer at court for the killing of Welsh. This week the case was tried, and the jury announced on Thursday that they were unable to agree, a minority of the jurors favoring a verdict of manslaughter and the majority of not guilty. Under the ruling of Judge Hall, before whom the case was tried, the disagreement is said to be equivalent to an acquittal. The accused was defended by Hon. F. M. Kimmell, J. M'D. Sharpe, W. S. Stenger and Geo. W. Smith, Esqs. The arguments of Messrs. Sharpe and Stenger are spoken of as able and eloquent forensic efforts. Hon. John Cessna assisted the prosecution. Among the witnesses who bore testimony to the good character of Mr. Kerper were Hon. Heister Clymer, Senator Davis, S. E. Ancona and other citizens of Reading.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

A BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING.—There are but few of our readers who would not like to acquire a rapid and beautiful handwriting, for there is no one accomplishment so highly prized as this. The business colleges of the country have afforded the best instruction in this branch and have succeeded in producing the most accomplished peamen. The best penman in America to-day is Prof. GASKELL, Pres't of the Bryant & Stratton College of Manchester, N. H. There are few lovers of the beautiful art of penmanship who have not heard of this wonderful penman and many have seen specimens of his skill. His large specimens have attracted great attention in New York City and throughout the country where they have been placed on exhibition.

He is now engaged day and night sending out Copies for self-instruction, which he writes himself expressly for applicants, so that any one can learn to write at the home fireside. These contain full printed instructions, and are put up in large heavy envelopes and sent by mail prepaid for $1.00 per package. They are all numbered and so fully explained that no one can fail to learn rapidly from them. They have been ordered by thousands—not by poor writers alone, but by the leading teachers of penmanship throughout the United States and Canada. Our readers would do well to write for a package, as nothing so complete, beautiful and useful for self-instruction will ever again be offered them.

NOBLE ACT OF A FREIGHT CONDUCTOR.—On Wednesday last as the Six Mile Run freight train switched off the main track at Riddlesburg, the engine from some cause or other jumped from the track and the engineer and fireman becoming alarmed jumped the engine without shutting off the steam. The conductor, Mr. Joseph Mogle, a faithful officer, seeing how the matter stood and knowing the fearful consequence which would follow, climbed over one car after another and up on the engine and stopped the train within forty feet of the bridge which crosses Six Mile Run. Had he not acted promptly the whole train would have gone down the embankment, and been completely wrecked. Mr. Mogle is a deserving man and we have no doubt will be remembered by the company when the opportunity offers.—*Bedford Inquirer.*

FASHION JOURNALS.—S. T. Taylor, of 816 Broadway, New York, has, quite a number of times, put us under obligations for late Paris Fashion Journals, including the *Le Bon Ton*, *Le Mode Elegante* and Revue *de la Mode*. These Journals are the best published. They can be had by sending the subscription price, which is $6 per annum for *Le Bon Ton*, $6 for *Le Mode Elegante* and $3.50 for the *Revue de la Mode*, to the above address.

ORBISONIA, JANUARY 24, 1873.—*Dear Journal:* I see your local correspondents are sending to your very interesting columns the news from almost every locality except from here, and we think we have one of the most beautiful little towns in the county, and possessing more facilities for a trading point than can be found elsewhere. Orbisonia is pleasantly situated on the north east bank of the Black Log Creek, in the great Aughwick Valley and directly opposite the only throughfare leading through the mountain to the Black Log and Tuscarora Valleys. Black Log is a narrow Valley possessing some as fertile lands as you can find elsewhere, besides it has an abundance of the finest lime stone in central Pennsylvania. Next you pass through Shade Gap (a deep ravine in the Shade mountain) where you find the very beautiful Valley of Tuscarora. This vast Valley has superior advantages over many localities. It is well watered with the purest of mountain water, and its soil is well adapted to agricultural purposes, besides we find an abundance of iron ores, lime stone, lumber, &c., and all this vast trade must eventually concentrate in our town, as this will be the nearest railroad station. You return to Orbisonia again and cast your eyes north, south and west—the vast iron ore fields of the great Aughwick Valley greet you with their untold millions of wealth. Now we point you south of our town to the lands of the Rockhill Iron and Coal Company, where they have chosen sites for two large furnaces which will be erected this coming summer for the purpose of developing the buried wealth of this section. The company will have their railroad completed to East Broad Top within one year at the farthest, and by the middle of July the road will be completed from here to Mount Union, and perhaps sooner. There are quite a number of houses now under contemplation for the coming season and quite a number of them have been contracted for. All this enterprise and development of wealth in building up the country with railroads and furnaces we, as a just and grateful people, ascribe to the untiring and zealous labors of Col. P. P. Dewees and Dr. Royer. They are both live men and thorough bred iron men. Col. Dewees, not unlike the Hon. D. J. Morrell, is a worker and not a babling speech maker. He never gets astride of the ditch but is at all times on his own side and in the right place.

I notice that your correspondent from Clay makes some very wild statements in his reports to you. He is either not posted or else intentionally makes things wear as bad a face as he does himself. That man Pierce, who had his feet frozen so badly as to necessitate amputation of one at the instep and the other at the toes, was not coming for whisky when he received the injury. The fact of the case is, he was at A. Carothers' hotel, in this place, on the night before Christmas, and there met with a Mr. J. W. Scott and others who wished to go to Shade Gap, a distance of six miles, and he agreed to take them for so much, if they would treat, and all being made right, they started for Shade Gap, and it was there that Mr. Pierce got drunk, and when on his way home he fell off of his sled near Mr. Michael Starr's, in Blacklog Valley, and there met with his misfortune. Mr. Pierce has for some time been a consistent member of Christ's Church in America, and is esteemed by his neighbors.

Orbisonia is not chargeable with any misfortune of the kind. We have four churches, one school house, three stores, three groceries, two blacksmith shops, two shoemaker shops, one temperance hotel, and one licensed hotel, and go into either you will find quiet supreme.

And as for the twenty-six or twenty-eight surveys that the Railroad Company have made on East Broad Top, I venture to say that the Company have paid for every survey made, and if it becomes necessary they have the stamps to make twenty-eight more surveys without asking contributions from the citizens.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to

R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

E. C. SUMMERS will sell, at public sale, his Italian Cottage, on the 22d of February. 29j3t

MATTERS AND THINGS ON BROAD TOP.—DUDLEY, Jan. 25, 1873.—*Mr. Editor:*—It is some weeks since the subscriber has essayed to write an article for the JOURNAL. Several reasons might be given for this seeming neglect. Chief among them is that the coming of Christmas and New Year called for a cessation of hard work for awhile. Most people like a holiday now and then. Printers don't work during the holidays; and why should correspondents work when printers are idle? They must not be expected to do it. Then the reader must know that it is hard work to write a letter for a newspaper. A correspondent must only give items of news that are deserving of publication, and he must always adhere strictly to the truth. If a correspondent had liberty to alter, amend and color the statements he makes to suit himself, he might get up a much more readable letter, and do it with half the work; but when he undertakes to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the unvarnished truth, as Broad Top correspondent always do, he finds it hard work to get up a letter for publication. This might be urged as a sufficient reason for the subscriber's having been three weeks in getting up this letter; but the further fact that he has been employed as a regular correspondent for the New York *Herald*, London *Times*, Paris *Revue Deux-Monde*, Vienna and St. Petersburg *Kornsakoffenoff*, and that he must collect the Broad Top news for those papers will sufficiently excuse him in the eyes of all respectable readers and critics.

It is not worth while to gather up all the stale news of the last four weeks and give a rehash of it in this letter. At present we propose only to take a hasty view of some matters in general relating to this classic mountain, and its vicinity. Of course the railroads must be heard from. It would be useless to record the minor and major accidents that have occured on the H. & B. T. R. R., since our last writing. If we did this letter would be but a kind of repetition of former letters; and we will try to avoid vain repetitions. At last a change has been made in the management of that particular railroad; and it now remains to be seen whether it can be run without a daily smash-up. Let us hope that the feat is not impossible. The new superintendent, Mr. Gage, is a man of experience and ability; he has been for years connected with a road noted for its good management; and it is hoped and believed that his accession to the control and management of this road will make a new era, not only in the business success of the road, but in everything partaining to the interest of the people of Broad Top, (N. B. The writer of this letter does not expect a pass on the said road.)

Work in the mines is not very active at present, but the prospects are favorable for study work during the year. The taking of Cumberland coal over this road by the P. R. R. Co., has not had any effect on the mining of Broad Top Coal. Nor is the completion of the E. B. T. R. R., likely to effect the mining of coal on this side of the mountain, while it will cause an increase of population and a general improvement in the business of the whole region. Though mines are being opened up on the east side, it will be two years before much coal will be taken out from that side, as it will require at least two years to complete the tunnels through Sideling and Ray's Hills.

Any amount of snow has fallen and is still falling, and still promises to fall on Broad Top this winter. Sleighing is better than it has been for years, or is ever likely to be again. Snow-shoes have not been used here as yet, but our merchants think of ordering a supply for immediate use. They might have been had before this if it hadn't been for that Boston fire which burnt so many shoes that it was feared the supply would fail. A large number of snow-balls have been manufactured this winter. The boys have a monopoly of this business. They dispose of the snow-balls at a tangent, and the effect is sometimes tragical. Speaking of balls reminds us that a grand ball was held at Minersville, on New Years evening, which was a success. If we had been a Washington correspondent, instead of simply a Broad Top news gatherer, we would have told who received and who assisted, and who wore a mauve silk, and gum shoes, and—and—but this isn't a Washington letter and we won't say anything more about it.

Our teachers attended the county convention, at Huntingdon, in December, and doubtless profited by what they learned there. One of the improvements noticeable in our schools since that time, is in the increased length of the school day. Teachers here, as well as in other parts if the county, have been in the habit of teaching only six hours daily. At the suggestion of the Board of Directors, the teachers of Carbon township have agreed to open their schools at 8.30 in the morning and close at 5 in the evening, thus adding 25 per cent. to the time given to their duties, and, of course, twenty-five per cent. to the benefit reaped from the schools by the children of Carbon township. This is a self-sacrificing reform, for which future generations will thank the teachers of Carbon township.

We learn that the survey of the E. B. T. R. R. has been completed, and that the contracts for its construction are about being awarded. As soon as we can obtain them we will forward to the JOURNAL for publication the report of the engineers, and a description of the route of the said railroad. The first accident on that road occurred some weeks since, in the vicinity of the Three Springs. A man named Long, if we mistake not, started to go to Glasgow's, before daylight of a frosty morning.—Heedless mortal! He shouldn't have ventured out without a lantern. He even started to run, and, as a matter of fearful certainty, he tripped on one of the E. B. T. R. R. stakes spoken of in our last. How he came off without a broken neck has been a matter of wonder to him ever since. As it was, he kept his bed for awhile. He carries a lantern now when he goes out o'nights.

It is said that a project is on foot for making a railroad from Mount Union up Hill Valley. Where that road is to end is more than anybody knows. There is no more room for railroad termini anywhere about East Broad Top. The ground is all engaged.

We notice that the *Monitor* has a Dudley correspondent. Brice writes a good letter, and we are sure that the editor and readers of that paper will be glad to hear from him often.

SUBSCRIBER.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:* TONS,

for the week ending Jan. 21, 1873	7,957
Same date last year	6,151
Increase for week	1,806
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	25,231
Same date last year	17,941
Increase for year 1873	7,340

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one-half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

READ! READ!—New Advertisement of Lots, Farms and Business places for sale at the Real Estate Agency of J. R. Durborrow & Co., Huntingdon, Pa.

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The Brick Hotel property, in Mapleton, is offered for rent from April 1st next. It is the best stand in town. Apply on the premises, or address Martha C. Weston, Mapleton. [jan22.3t

Marriages.

GORSUCH—DECKER.—On the 14th inst., by Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. Samuel Gorsuch to Miss Martha A. Decker.

CUNNINGHAM—MOYER.—On the 24th inst., at the Franklin House, by Rev. A. G. Dole, Mr. A. B. Cunningham to Miss Nancy Moyer, both of Coffee Run.

Deaths.

Obituary notices 10 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany the notice. This includes memorial tributes, resolutions of societies, etc.

McKINSTRY.—On the 14th inst., in Shirley township, Margaret McKinstry, aged 79 years, 10 months and 4 days.

Deceased was one of the few left who were born and raised in the township where she died, and the last remnant of a family who were the oldest settlers in this vicinity. Deceased left a brigat testimony that the loss of her friends was her eternal gain.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES INVOLVING the loss of millions of dollars occur too often in this country.

We submit to every sensible, prudent man, that that they can be prevented by the general introduction of the

GARDNER FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

This machine stands upon its merits, having made for itself, BY SOLID WORK, a record that commands attention.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

A. R. STEWART & CO.,
Dec. 4, '72-3m. Huntingdon, Pa.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., January 28, 1873.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	36	38
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	25
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		30
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat	10 50	
" red wheat	9 50 to 10 00	
WHEAT, white, per bush	1 85 to 1 95	
" red, "	1 80 to 1 90	
RYE		80
CORN		55
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15½ 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14½ 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	65@1 25	1 30
" Gunpowder, fine	65@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	55@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Crystal	1 35	1 50
" diamond drips	95	1 10
" extra golden	80	90
" bee hive	70	70
" best baking	55	60
Potatoes		60
Buckwheat		80

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1873.

SEEDS.—There is more Cloverseed coming forward, but the most of it was previously contracted for. The article ranges from 9½ to 9¾c. Timothy is scarce, and held at $3.87½@4, without sales. Flaxseed is wanted, and if here would command $2.10.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—In the Flour market there is a firm feeling, but the demand is confined chiefly to choice grades of families, to meet the requirements of the local consumers, while low grades are comparatively neglected. There is no export demand at current quotations; sales of superfine, in lots, at $4.75@5.50; extras at $6@6.7, as in quality; 600 bbls Minnesota extra family, fair and good, at $8.50@8.75; 200 bbls do. do. do., fancy, at $9@9.12½; 200 bbls Pennsylvania do. do. do., at $8.75@9; 100 bbls Wisconsin do. do. at $8; 200 bbls Western winter wheat do. do. at $8.75@9.50, the latter figure for choice, and high grades at $9.75@10. Rye Flour is quiet; small sales at $5.25. Corn Meal is quiet; sales of 1,000 bbls Brandywine at $3.50.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is steady, the demand being confined to the wants of the local millers, but prices are steadily maintained, as the receipts and stocks are very small. Sales of 800 bushels Western red at $1.94@1.97; some Indiana amber at $2, and 800 bushels Southern white at $2.13. Rye is coming in more freely, and cannot be quoted over 90c. Corn is in fair request at yesterday's prices, and there is more offering. Sales of 4,800 bushels new Pennsylvania and Western yellow, at 59@60c, and 28,000 bushels Delaware do. at a price kept secret; Oats are less active, but we continue former quotations. Sales of 4,600 bushels Western white at 49@51c; 700 bushels "Surprise" at 53,54, and some mixed at 46@47c. Barley at prime quality is in good request at very full figures, but other descriptions are dull. Sales of 11,000 bushels Canada at $1.29 an extreme figure.

New Advertisements.

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE,

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITRIALTAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

1872. 1872.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!
SPRING STOCK.
AT LOWEST PRICES!
JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,
525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the ooms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a specialty of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

Feb.14,1872.

WANTED.—An individual to take a contract to manufacture 1,000,000 of brick. All material found. For further particulars, apply to ROCK HILL IRON & COAL CO.,
2 2jan4t. Orbisonia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after January 26th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	UP TRAINS. MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS ACCOM.	DOWN TRAINS MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE	LE 7 40	Huntingdon	AR	AR 4 00
	7 45	Long Siding		3 55
	8 00	McConnellstown		3 45
	8 05	Pleasant Grove		3 35
	8 22	Marklesburg		3 22
	8 40	Coffee Run		3 07
	8 45	Rough and Ready		3 00
	9 00	Cove		2 50
	9 05	Fishers Summit		2 45
	9 15	Saxton		2 35
	9 40	Riddlesburg		2 15
	9 47	Hopewell		2 05
	10 05	Pipers Run		1 50
	10 25	Tatesville		1 30
	10 37	Bloody Run		1 20
	10 40	Mount Dallas		1 15
	11 08	BEDFORD		12 44

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 9 25	LE	Saxton	2 15	AR
9 40		Coalmont	2 00	
9 45		Crawford	1 55	
AR 9 00	AR	Dudley	1 45	L
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD: CINCINNATI EXPRESS	WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD: HARRISBURG ACCOM.	EASTWARD: MAIL	EASTWARD: PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
MAIL						
P.M.	A.M.	A.M. P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
5 07	2 58	11 32 10 41	N. Hamilton	1002	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40 10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48 11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 32	3 15	11 56 11 20	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10 11 50	Huntingdon	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 04	3 40	12 31 12 29	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42 12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 27	3 54	12 50 12 40	Spruce Creek	9 02	3 45	11 04
6 36	4 05	1 07 1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14 1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26 1 22	Tipton	8 20	3 15	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33 1 30	Fosters	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 04	4 28	1 38 1 26	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00 2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P.M.	A.M.	P.M. A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a. m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 25 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a. m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 11.40 a. m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.29 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 25

Farm and Household.

Farm-Yard Song

Over the hill the farm-boy goes,
His shadow lengthens along the land;
A giant staff in giant hand;
In the poplar tree, above the spring
The Katydid begins to sing;
The early dews are falling.
Into stone-heap darts the mink;
The swallows skim the river's brink;
And home to the woodland fly the crows
When over the hill the farm-boy goes,
Cherrily calling,
"Co', boss! co', boss! co', co' co', co',!"
Farther, farther, over the hill,
Faintly calling, calling still,
"Co', boss! co', boss! co', co',!"

Into the yard the farmer goes
With grateful heart at the close of day;
Harness and chain are hung away;
In the wagon shed stand yoke and plow;
The straw's in the stack, the hay in the mow,
The cooling dews are falling!
The friendly sheep his welcome bleat,
The pigs come grunting to his feet,
The whinnying mare her master knows,
When into the yard the farmer goes,
His cattle calling,
"Co', boss! co', boss', co'! co'! co'!"
While still the cow-boy, far away,
Goes seeking those that have gone astray,
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"

Now to her task the milkmaid goes;
The cattle come crowding thro' the gate,
Lowing, pushing, little and great;
About the trough by the farm-yard pump
The frolicsome yearlings frisk and jump
While the pleasant dews are falling;
The new milch heifer is quick and shy,
But the old cow waits with tranquil eye:
And the white stream into the bright pail flows
When to her task the milkmaid goes,
Soothingly calling,
"So, boss! so, boss! so! so! so!"
The cheerful milkmaid takes her stool,
And sits and milks in the twilight cool,
Saying, "So! so, boss! so! so!"

To supper at last the farmer goes;
The apples are pared, the paper read,
The stories are told, then all to bed.
Without, the cricket's ceaseless song
Makes shrill the silence all night long,
The heavy dews are falling;
The housewife's hand has turned the lock;
Drowsily ticks the kitchen clock;
The household sinks to deep repose;
But still in his sleep the farm-boy goes
Singing, calling,
"Co', boss! co', boss! co'! co'! co'!"
And oft the milkmaid, in her dreams,
Drums in the pail with the flashing streams,
Murmuring, "So, boss! so!"

Who Should Keep Bees?

I say all. All that possess a rod square of land should keep bees; yes, and if you lack that rod you should or can keep them-I know of some who own no land and still they keep bees. If you reside in the city full or country sparse; if you are on the mountain top or in the vale; if you are a mechanic or a farmer; if you are a lawyer or a preacher; if you are rich or walk in poverty's vale, you can afford to keep bees. The farmer is very suitably located to keep bees, having a sufficient range in pastures, orchards and all other flowering plants and trees. He will find more profit with the least labor bestowed than in any other branch or department of his farm.

The mechanic can also, with a little time and labor, supply his table from his own storehouse. If he works in wood so much the better, he can make his own hives and also he may, perchance get a job to make his neighbor's. The merchant or professional man, for they, too, will find bee keeping a healthy and pleasant outdoor pastime. There is this one great advantage about bee keeping—it is no difference whether you own a foot of land or not—you have a free pastvrage for your bees.

Mr. Kilpatrick, in the Ohio Agricultural Report, says many persons who are unfit for any hard labor will make good bee keepers, such as the aged, lame or de formed of both sexes, who can also obtain from this pursuit a good, independent living, and to all such we say keep bees with care, they need no feed, they increase rapidly, and their produce brings a good price.—*N. C. Mitchell.*

Helpful Hints for Housewives.

To Drive Rats Away.—Fill the ratholes with new slaked lime; replace it a second time if necessary. It affects them in such a manner that they soon leave, very seldom requiring a repetition of the dose.

To Bleach Cotton Cloth.—Take one large spoonful of sal-soda, one pound of chloride of lime, for 36 yds., dissolve in clean soft water, rinse the cloth thoroughly in cold soft water, in order that the cloth may not rot. The above amount may be whitened in 15 or 20 minutes.

Whitening Flannel.—Immerse the flannel for an hour in a dilute solution of acid sulphate of soda, and then stir in a dilute of hydrochloric acid in the proportion of one part of acid to fifty of water. The vessel is then to be covered over and allowed to remain for a quarter of an hour, when the articles are to be removed and thoroughly washed,

Borax is the best cockroach exterminator yet discovered. This troublesone insect has a great aversion to it, and will never return where it has one been scattered.

Measuring Timber in the Tree.

A simple method, and one that can be put in practice at any time and place, when one has only a measuring rod, and has the experience of the writer, is as follows: A stick of timber is desired, say fifty feet long; select your tree, measure fifty feet in a direct line from the foot of the tree, on as near level ground as possible; now cut a stick the exact height of the observer and stick in the ground exactly perpendicular; now let the observer lie flat on his back, his feet against the stick and head in line of tree and stick, and look directly over the top of the stick, and where the line of visson strikes the tree will be the length of stick (fifty feet) desired. If the ground is not level the measure will not be exact, but allowance must be made.—*Cor. Am. Agriculturist.*

AT a logging bee near Lakeport, Mich., thirty acres of land were cleared in one day recently.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	15 00	$ 27	$ 36
2 "	4 00	8 00	10 00	12 00	½ "	24 00	35 00	50	65
3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
¼ "	8 00	14 00	20 00	24 00					
½ "	9 50	18 00	25 00	50 00	1 col	35 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

A. P. W. JOHNSTON, Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.
OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, *Hill* St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. BRUCE PETREKIN. | M. B. MASSEY. | M. M. M'NEIL

PETREKIN, MASSEY & M'NEIL, Attorney's-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, No. 300, Hill street. [dec.17–3mos.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care.
Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
January 4, 1871.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871–1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

E. BARTOL. | A. KENNEDY. | J. MARCH. | DAVID MINGLE

BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.
[*Lately Franklin Manufacturing Company.*]
Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, all kinds of Furniture, &c. Our Machinery the very best quality and giving our entire being of attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the abovrd named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.
All orders addressed to
BARTOL, KENNEDY & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.
Lumber taken in exchange for all kinds of work.
Jan. 31, 1871.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71–6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov.27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

STAGE LINE
From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock. P. M.
jany.-7'73fo H. McMANIGILL.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

—:o:—

CIRCULATION 1700.

—:o:—

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

—:o:—

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

—:o:—

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50 within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

—:o:—

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR
SIMPLIFYING PATENTS.
THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED
WOODEN
AGRAFFE.
THE
COMPOUND
REST
PLANK.
THE
FULL
IRON
FRAME.
AND THE
SUSTAINING
IRON
BAR.

A FEW REASONS
WHY THE
ARION PIANO
IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing,) gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to come loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Portes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)*

We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction,

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Miscellaneous.

WISHART'S PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE

THROAT AND LUNGS.

It is gratifying to us to inform the public that Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial, for Throat and Lung Diseases, has gained an enviable reputation from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and from thence to some of the first families Europe, not through the press alone, but by persons throughout the States actually benefiitted and cured at his office. While he publishes less, so say our reporters, he is unable to supply the demand. It gains and holds its reputation—

First. Not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, *which causes irritation.*

Second. It removes the cause of irritation (which produces cough) of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assists the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purifies the blood.

Third. It is free from squills, lobelia, ipecac and opium, of which most throat and lung remedies are composed, which allay cough only, and disorganize the stomach. It has a soothing effect on the stomach, acts on the liver and kidneys, and lymphatic and nervous regions, thus reaching to every part of the system, and in its invigorating and purifying effects it has gained a reputation which it must hold above all others in the market.

NOTICE.

THE PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL,

GREAT AMERICAN DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

—AND—

WORM SUGAR DROPS

Being under my immediate direction, they shall not lose their curative qualities by the use of cheap and impure articles.

HENRY R. WISHART,
PROPRIETOR.

FREE OF CHARGE.

Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Office Parlors are open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., for consultation by Dr. Wm. T. Magee. With him are associated two consulting physicians of acknowledged ability. This opportunity is not offered by any other institution in the city.

All letters must be addressed to

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.,
No. 232 N. SECOND ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
nov27-6m.

GOOD FITS!
SHOEMAKING!

We manufacture to order all kinds of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c., of the best material the market produces, and at the shortest possible notice. Persons from the country can be accommodated with our own manufacturing by giving a few hours notice.

All kinds of repairing neatly done.

For past favors accept our sincere thanks.

D. HERTZLER & BRO.,
403 Allegheny St.,
Opposite B. T. Depot
june26tf Huntingdon, Pa,

VINEGAR BITTERS——PURELY VEGETABLE—FREE FROM ALCOHOL—*Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.*

No person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means; and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructions of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. In these complaints it has no equal, and one bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in the young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that a marked improvement is soon preceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Billious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Titter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim *Vinegar Bitters* the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

J. WALKER, Prop'r. R. H. M'DONALD & CO., Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco and New York.

☞SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.

J. E. SMUCKER. | PHILIP BROWN.

SMUCKER & BROWN,
Manufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Furniture, beg leave to inform the TRADE and Public generally, that they have consolidated their Store on Hill street with the Steam Furniture Factory, lately owned by J. M. Wise & Son., and propose by their increased facilities to offer every advantage to the Trade, and all desiring

FURNITURE.

They have the Finest

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS

Ever brought to this county, in style and quality to suit the wants of all.

ALSO
BUREAUS, EXTENSION TABLES, MARBLE TOP AND DINING TABLES, COMMON MAPLE AND ASH BEDSTADS, FANCY WALNUT BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, CHAIRS AND ROCKERS, CANE SEATED CHAIRS, WOOD SEAT and SPLINT BOTTOM CHAIRS.

The above in all the varieties that may be wanted. Also

HALL STANDS,
LOOKING GLASSES,
BRACKETS AND
WALL BRACKETS.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK,

They also keep on hand a large assortment of

METALLIC COFFINS,

and are prepared to attend funerals either in town or county, at reasonable rates.

Salesroom, No. 618 Hill street, Smith's new building; Factory, 613 and 615 Mifflin street Huntingdon, Pa. mar20,'72

Miscellaneous.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
ASSETTS, $4,505,245 29.

This company is altogether Mutual, and one of the most liberal and successful companies in the country. The surplus is divided annually amongst the policy-holders. Its premiums are as low, and its dividends as large, as those of any first-class company. It issued, in 1870, 12,537 policies, being more than that of any other company in the COUNTRY. Its great popularity and unbounded success are entirely due to the liberality of the Company towards its policy holders. For further information apply to

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, Pres't.,
M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice Pres't.
J. P. ROGERS, Sec'y.
S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA WESTERN OFFICE,
Leister's Building, HUNTINGDON, PA.
A. B. KENNEDY,
General Agent.
D. P. MILLER, M. D.
Medical Examiner. 42apl1y.

FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES
INSURANCE OFFICE.
LEISTER BUILDING,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Queen of Liverpool	$10,000,000
Hanover, New York	3,000,000
Commercial	250,000
German, of Erie	200,000

TERMS REASONABLE.
10apr1y KENNEDY & CO.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In from One to Twenty Minutes,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgia, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
will afford instant ease. Inflamation of the Kidneys, Inflamation of the Bladder, Inflamation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Dyptheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or part where the pain or difficulty exists will afford asc cand comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spans, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant

Fever and Ague.
Fever and ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedical agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
Strong and pure rich blood—increase of flesh and weight—clear skin and beautiful complection secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influance of this truly wonderful medicine, that every day an increase in flesh and weight is seen and felt.

The Great Blood Purifier.
Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strmous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst form of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Ache, Black Spots, Worms in the flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting the waste, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure.

Tot only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous Constitutional, and skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,
Unlary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy Stoppage of Water, Incontenence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where they are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is morbid, dark, billious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, buaning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the back and along the Loins. Price, $100.

WORMS.—The only known and sure remedy for *Worms —Pin, Tape etc.*

Tumor of 12 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
REVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of a tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish this if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAP

DR. RADWAY'S
PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,
pefectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflamation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegative, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterous drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Fructation, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Sufficating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Read "False and True." Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
May 22, 1872.

SURPRISING.
It is really surprising how rapidly
Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines
are becoming popular all over the country. Thousands are daily praising them for their many virtues and say they would not be without them in their families. To you who have never tested them, we would say if you have *Fever and Ague* you cannot do better than use

DR. WENGERT'S
MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS.
For *Liver Complaints, Scrofulous Affections* and Diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, use

THE INDIAN VEGETABLE
Restorative and Blood Purifier.
Dr. Wengert's Magic Balm
has no superior for the speedy and effectual cure of *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis* and Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

THE SAMSON OIL
need only to be tried to convince the most incredulous that it will cure *Nervous Headache, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, &c.*

Dr. Wengert's Hepatica Pills
are an Alternative Cathartic, and can be used for an ordinary Cathartic or Physic, and should always be used in connection with the MOUNTAIN HERB BITTERS in severe cases of Fever and Ague. We know that there is continually being palmed upon the people some *wonderful* preparation that is without merit or virtue, therefore the people lose confidence in preparations that do possess virtue. Yet it would certainly be unwise and unreasonable to condemn all the various remedies offered to the public because some are disgraceful humbugs. All we ask is for you to give

Dr. Wengert's Family Medicines
a fair trial, and if they are not deserving of your praise and confidence, then denounce them in your strongest terms.

Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders
are considered the best now in use. *TRY THEM*
All of Dr. Wengert's Family Remedies and Fouse's I. X. L. Horse and Cattle Powders, are manufactured by
DR. J. W. WENGERT & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Nos. 135 & 137 North George St., York, Pa.
☞James R. Patton, Druggist, cor. of 3d and Railroad Sts., Huntingdon, Pa., has for sale all the above mentioned Remedies and Powders.
July24,1872-1yr.

Miscellaneous.

THOMAS FISHER. H. G. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,
PROPRIETORS
of the
HUNTINGDON MILLS.
Manufacturers of
FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.
A Specialty made of
CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS
March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,
HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wholesal and Retail Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.
Proprietors of the
WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store.
Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDISE,
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,
SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,
WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.
Jan. 18, '71.

MUSIC STORE.
You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from
E. J. GREENE,
Dealer in
STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANO FORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'
AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.
MASON & HAMLIN'S
and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.
New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "
All Instruments warranted for five years.
Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,
E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.
January 4, 1871.

BEE HIVE GROCERY,
No. 111, 4th street, Huntingdon, Pa.
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
N. B. CORBIN
Has just received a varied assortment of articles usually found in a first-class GROCERY.

BAKERY.
I still continue to carry on my Bakery, and am at all times prepared to supply
BREAD, CAKES AND PIES.
at reasonable prices.

CANDY MANUFACTORY.
In connection with my other business I have commenced the manufacture of Candies, and am prepared to supply country dealers with both FANCY and COMMON at as low rates as they can be purchased outside of the Eastern Cities. If you want to save money, Make your purchases at this establishment.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! TOYS!!!!
This department is complete and embraces everything in the Toy line from a Jumping Jack to an Elephant.
Jan.17,1872.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING
CALL AND EXAMINE.
IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.
The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea. Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.
Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Jan. 4, '71.

BLATCHLEY'S IMPROVED CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP.—Tasteless, durable, efficient and cheap. The best Pump for the least money. Attention is especially invited to Blatchley's Patent Improved Bracket and New Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without removing the Pump or disturbing the joints. Also, the Copper Chamber, which never cracks or scales, and will outlast any other. For sale by Dealers everywhere. Send for Catalogue and Price List. CHA'S. G. BLATCHLEY, M'fr.
Sept13-1y 506 Commerce St., Philada, Pa.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE
CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.
is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dows' Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond
March 15, tf.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
PRINTING
GO TO THE
"JOURNAL" BUILDING

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

WHOLES